THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 8928. | MORNING EDITION—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1861. | PRICE TWO CENTS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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IF YOU
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ONE HUNDRED AND
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CELEBRATED
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STIMULATING CONCENTRATED,
FOR THE MOUSTACHE AND HAIR.

Wholesale and Retail Depot, 105 Bellingham's Place.

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Should the Bellingham's Stimulating Concentrated, Manufactured at Home, Albany Depot, not pass the War Department, Government Agents will be supplied with the Genuine Article, Wholesale and Retail, at Cost Price, and Cheaper.

The fact that not an yet been found out by any of the Bellingham's Imitators, that the Bellingham's Stimulating Concentrated Stimulating Concentrated Stimulating Concentrated

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Sudden Departure of Garibaldi from Caprera.

Important Austrian Amnesty in Favor of Hungarian Refugees.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

NAPOLEON'S POLICY IN ITALY.

The American Crisis and the Cotton Fright.

Curious Phase of the Patterson-Bonaparte Case.

PARIS FASHIONS.

Our London, Paris and Berlin Correspondence,

&c., &c., &c.

The steamship Africa, Captain Shannon, from Liverpool at about eleven o'clock on the morning of the 2d instant, and from Queenstown on the evening of the 3d, arrived here yesterday morning.

The London *Morning Chronicle* of February 2 says the merchants of Manchester, threatened with a difficulty in the supply of cotton from America, are determined to [illegible]

[illegible]

Our London Correspondence.

[illegible]

Our Paris Correspondence.

PARIS, Feb. 1, 1861.

[illegible]

Our Berlin Correspondence.

BERLIN, Jan. 29, 1861.

[illegible]

EUROPEAN OPINIONS ON THE AMERICAN UNION.

Speeches of Messrs. Buxton and Bright on Our National Troubles and the Cotton Supply, &c., &c.

VIEWS OF BRITISH STATESMEN.

[illegible]

French Policy in Italy.

[illegible]

SPEECH OF MR. BRIGHT AT BIRMINGHAM ON THE AMERICAN CONTROVERSY.

[illegible]

CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA DESTRUCTIVE TO BRITISH INTERESTS.

[illegible]

the battles that she lost. It was not for this that France gained them.

The Paterson-Bonaparte Case.

[From the London Herald, February 1.]

Sir—M. Allou, in his recent address on behalf of Prince Napoleon, made a most extraordinary statement, which caused no little sensation in the court. It was to the effect that the Duc de Berri, during his residence in London in 1806, had contracted a marriage with an English lady, Miss Amy Brown, and there were two children by this union.

Now the effect of this statement, if true, would be that the Duc de Berri's subsequent marriage with a Princess of Naples was bigamy, and that the Comte de Chambord (Henri Cinq) was illegitimate.

Now, I will not assert that M. Allou put forward the above declaration knowing it to be false, because, in all probability, the matter was set down in his instructions. But I will take upon myself to declare that the French government was fully cognizant of the utter falsehood as to the alleged marriage.

The officials of the French embassy here, in fact, knowing the liaison of the Duc de Berri and Miss Brown, the baptism of whose two children was registered in London in 1809 as daughters of "Charles Ferdinand" and Miss Amy Brown, with no reference to their being married, as in all the other records of baptism of other children, trumped up the story for M. Allou's speech. Searches have been made by the Chancellor of the French embassy in every locality where the archives of Roman Catholic marriages have been preserved, in order to find a certificate of marriage between the Duc de Berri and Miss Amy Brown. Notwithstanding they failed, for the simple reason that no such marriage ever took place, as anybody may ascertain by an examination of the records.

The importance of the Patterson case can be appreciated by the attempt made to bastardize the Count de Chambord.

I remain, sir, your obedient servant, C. L. G.

Departure of Garibaldi from Caprera.

The emigrants scattered throughout the several towns of Italy have formed themselves into a general committee, and appointed Garibaldi their President. They named a committee for carrying to Caprera an address, which, while thanking him for what he had already done in behalf of liberty, expressed the confidence they had in an entire and speedy deliverance from the tyranny that kept them away from their homes. But the committee, having informed Garibaldi of their intentions

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

TERMS, cash in advance. Money sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender. None but Bank bills current in New York taken.
THE DAILY HERALD, two cents per copy, $7 per annum.

Volume XXVI.............................No. 48

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—ITALIAN OPERA—UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—JACK CADE.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street.—OTHELLO.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—A NIGHT IN WONDER WORLD.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—CENTRAL PARK.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway.—SEVEN SISTERS.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—CROSS OF GOLD—HARLEQUIN JACK—WOMAN'S LOVE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—Day and Evening—THE WOMAN IN WHITE—LIVING CURIOSITIES, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—BURLESQUES, SONGS, DANCES, &c.—JACK CADE.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS, Niblo's Saloon, Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.—THE MUMMERS.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 663 Broadway.—TIGHT ROPE, BUSLA DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

MELODEON, No. 539 Broadway.—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

New York, Monday, February 18, 1861.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The New York Herald—Edition for Europe.

The Cunard mail steamship Canada, Captain Anderson, will leave Boston, on Wednesday, for Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close in this city to-morrow afternoon, at a quarter past one and at half-past five o'clock, to go by railroad.

THE EUROPEAN EDITION OF THE HERALD will be published at eleven o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers, six cents.

The contents of the EUROPEAN EDITION OF THE HERALD will combine the news received by mail and telegraph at the office during the previous week, and up to the hour of publication.

The News.

The news from the South this morning is of a very important character. The Southern Congress was proceeding with great vigor in the organization of their new government. President Davis arrived at Montgomery on Saturday last, and was received by the people with the wildest enthusiasm. In a speech delivered on the occasion, he declared that the time for all compromises had passed, that Southern independence must be maintained, even if war should follow, and that no propositions for a reconstruction of the Union could ever be entertained. During the course of his journey he made twenty-five speeches in the same tone, which were everywhere received with enthusiastic applause. President Davis was busily engaged in the construction of his Cabinet, which, it was reported, would consist of the following persons:—

Secretary of State....	Herschel V. Johnson, Georgia.
Secretary of War.....	P. O. Hider, Louisiana.
Secretary of Navy....	S. R. Mallory, Florida.
Secretary of Interior.	W. Porcher Miles, South Carolina.
Post Office Department	J. H. Hemphill, Texas.
Attorney General.....	John A. Elmore, Alabama.

Messrs. Slidell and Toombs will probably be sent as Ambassadors to France and England respectively.

Mr. Lincoln yesterday remained in Buffalo where he attended divine service at the Unitarian church, in company with ex-President Fillmore. To-day he will leave Buffalo at six o'clock A. M., and arrive at Albany about three P. M., where due honors will be paid to him by the State authorities. To-morrow he will leave Albany at ten o'clock by the Hudson River Railroad and arrive in this city at three. We learn that while Mr. Lincoln is in this city he will stop at the Astor House.

The plan of adjustment adopted by the Peace Congress at Washington was, on Saturday, the subject of a lengthy debate in that body. Mr. Baldwin, of Connecticut, moved to substitute his proposition for a National Convention in lieu of the committee's plan. Mr. Guthrie opposed the motion, and urged the Convention to take immediate action. There was considerable difference of opinion respecting the meaning of the plan of adjustment as regards the Territorial question—whether it applied to existing territory only, or also to that to be hereafter acquired. Mr. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, said he should move an amendment so as to exclude future acquisitions of territory from the operations of the compromise. The discussion lasted until three o'clock, when the Convention adjourned till this morning.

Mr. Seward's amendment to the Tariff bill extending the time for the payment of duties to three years instead of ninety days, leaving the warehousing system without alteration, passed the Senate on Saturday by a vote of twenty-five to eighteen. The Conference Committee on the Deficiency bill reported that they had come to an agreement respecting the amendments. The Chiriqui amendment has been stricken from the bill.

The steamship Africa, Capt. Shannon, from Liverpool on the 2d, via Queenstown on the 3d inst., arrived at this port early yesterday morning. The news is not important.

The *Independance Belge* states it to have been rumored on the Paris Bourse that Garibaldi had left Caprera for some destination unknown—according to some for Montenegro.

According to a despatch from Vienna, dated January 30, the Emperor of Austria has decreed an amnesty for all Hungarian refugees. The despatch states that the amnesty would extend to all Hungarian refugees without exception. The decree would shortly be published.

The Schleswig-Holstein question continues to engross the attention of the continental Powers. According to advices received from reliable quarters at Copenhagen, the great European Powers have urgently requested Denmark to grant concessions to Schleswig-Holstein, and have hinted that they would by no means recognise any blockade of the German coasts which might be declared by Denmark in consequence of federal execution being despatched to Holstein.

We publish this morning several interesting extracts from the English press, showing the feeling in England relative to the American crisis, and its probable effect upon the the manufacturing and commercial interests of Great Britain.

By this arrival we have particulars of the wreck of the ship David Brown, before reported, and also an account of the wreck of the ship Black Monster, of Baltimore, for Rio Janeiro, and also the burning of the ship Mary Carson, from Charleston for Liverpool. All hands saved.

In regard to the great Bonaparte-Patterson case, the cause célèbre of the day, there are indications of a profound political meaning in the Emperor permitting the case to go before the civil tribunals of France; for in the event that the Court decides the legitimacy of Mrs. Patterson's son, it materially affects the claim of Henry V. to legitimacy, who, it will be remembered, is the son of the unfortunate Duke de Berri, by a second marriage, while Miss Brown, his legitimate wife, was still living. The cases are parallel; and if this view be correct, which, from the Emperor's sagacity, is probable, the recognition of Mrs. Patterson's claims may be considered very probable. On the 1st inst. the case again came up, pursuant to adjournment. M. Berryer's reply occupied the court till two o'clock in the afternoon, when, after a short recess, M. Allou commenced his rejoinder. No reports of the speeches have reached us yet.

In the case of the fugitive slave Anderson a final decision was rendered at Hamilton, C. W., on Saturday. The Court sustained the decision of the Canadian Court of Queen's Bench on the points of law, and Anderson was set free. The Court were unanimously in favor of discharging the prisoner on the ground of technicality in the commitment.

The steamship Jamestown, Captain Skinner, which arrived yesterday from Richmond and Norfolk, brought on freight twenty barrels of shad—the first of the season.

The cotton market exhibited no change on Saturday, while the sales embraced about 800 bales, closing on the basis of 11¾c. a 11⅞c. for middling uplands. Flour was in some better request and more active, the market having been favorably influenced by the news from Europe. The purchases were chiefly made for export. Southern flour was also firmer, with more doing. Wheat was firmer, but owing to the advance in freights, the market was not active. Corn was also firmer and in fair export demand. Pork was dull, while sales embraced mess at $16 25 a $17, and prime at $13. Sugars have been active for some days, and rather firmer for prime grades. The sales embraced 1,050 hhds. old and new Cuba at steady prices. Coffee was steady, with sales of 660 bags Rio at 11¾c. a 13¼c., and 50 do. Jamaica at 12½c. Freights were firmer, especially for Liverpool, to which port wheat was engaged, in bulk and in ship's bags, at 12d. a 12½d., flour taken at 3s. 7½d., bacon at 37s. 6d., tallow at 25s. and crude turpentine at 4s. To London 200 boxes bacon were engaged at 42s. 6d. a 45s.

The Great Re-Union Party of the Future—Reconstruction of the Republic.

The effect upon the political vision of Mr. Lincoln, of his progress from Illinois towards the national capital, is one of the most cheering symptoms of the time. It is like the light of the sun, upon one who has just emerged from Egyptian darkness. It augurs well for the future, and for the honesty of purpose with which he is about to undertake the duties of the high position, in which he is soon to be placed. Let the bright light of day continue to break in upon him as he proceeds on his way to Washington—a fresh ray here, another at Philadelphia, and so on, till his eyes are wide open to the actual condition of the nation. So long as he remained at Springfield, every avenue to his presence had been blocked up by interested parties, and it was impossible for him to become aware of the true state of feeling in the North, and of the dangers by which the country is surrounded. He had been unable to complete his Cabinet, and evidently had no idea what course would be the wisest to pursue, in view of the exigencies of the period. He departed from Springfield with an invocation of the prayers of his neighbors and friends, that he might be endowed with the strength, sagacity and energy, which will be requisite in his position. Arrived at Indianapolis, he gave proof of that "little knowledge which is a dangerous thing," by making a coercion speech, which aroused the hopes of fanatical incendiarists in the North, and was interpreted to be an endorsement of General Scott's programme of a military despotism. A little further on, he moderated his expressions; but still believed, at Cincinnati, that "nobody was suffering," and that the clouds were ephemeral, and of no serious import, which were visible in the horizon. Meanwhile, as he journeys onward, the audiences that press around him increase from hundreds to thousands, and from thousands to tens of thousands. By the time he has reached Buffalo, popular opinion had begun to sound in his ears with a voice of thunder; and it is a proof of great innate caution and prudence, that he has shown himself alive to its utterances.

The Buffalo speech of Mr. Lincoln is of a totally different character from those that preceded it. He brings in "mature reflection" to tone down the acerbities of previous days, and tacitly repudiates the use of aggressive sectional measures. "When it is considered," he says, "that these difficulties are without precedent, and never have been acted on by any individual situated as I am, it is most proper I should wait and see the developements, and get all the light possible, so that when I do speak authoritatively, I may be as near right as possible." This declaration was received by the audience before him with tremendous applause; and it encouraged him, with the new light that is bursting upon his mind, and the certainty that he will be compelled to disappoint the wishes of radical abolitionists, to continue:—"When I shall speak authoritatively I *hope* to say nothing inconsistent with the constitution, the Union, the rights of all the States, of each State and of each section of the country, and not to disappoint the *reasonable* expectations of those who have confided to me their votes. In this connection allow me to say that you, as a portion of the great American people, need only to maintain your composure, stand up to your sober convictions of right, to your obligations to the constitution, and act in accordance with those sober convictions, and the clouds which now arise in the horizon will be dispelled, and we shall have a bright and glorious future, and when this generation has passed away tens of thousands will inhabit this country where only thousands inhabit it now."

Nothing could be more reassuring than these words. They betoken "sober second thought," and, probably, advices from his friends at Washington, which bode well for the peace and tranquillity of the republic. They give importance to the predictions of our Washington correspondent, in yesterday's HERALD. That the Wades, Sumners, Fessendens, Hales, Greeleys, Phillipses and Garrisons of the republican party are to be thrown overboard, and that "the country will not be permitted to go to ruin at the behest of the Massachusetts abolitionist school of politicians." The most desperate efforts are being made by republican radicals to force upon the incoming administration, the adoption of a coercive policy. Not only every caucus that is held at Washington has recently been a scene of strife; but under the leadership of the Senator from Maine, it appears to be fully resolved on that Mr. Seward and his associates shall be openly denounced as traitors upon the very earliest opportunity. The democratic party is destroyed, and it is only a question of a few days, how soon its successful rival shall be split into a dozen fragments. The Chicago platform is already regarded by those who created it as the fossil of a bygone time, which has served its purpose; and, under the auspices of Union-loving patriots of all sections, broad outlines are being formed for new parties, divisions and ties, at the basis of which will lie the determination, expressed by Mr. Seward, to reconstruct the Union, "regardless of past personal and political associations," with a magnanimity which shall call for the applause of future ages."

As soon as Mr. Lincoln arrives at Washington, the great re-Union party of the future, will begin to assume definite shape, in its work of reconstruction. The Peace Conference of the border States will have ended its labors; and, although these can result in no immediate constitutional remedy for the evils under which the land is laboring, its compromise propositions will be received with proper respect, by the people at large, and will serve as a foundation upon which Mr. Seward and his colleagues may build up a future for the Union, brighter than it has ever known before. If an extra session of the new Congress, of which a quorum of the House has already been elected, should then be convened, such a plan, as Mr. Seward has probably already decided on, for a revision of the federal constitution, would be sure to meet with its sanction, and, under the auspices of Virginia, Maryland, Tennessee, Missouri, Kentucky and Delaware as mediators, the way would be paved for the restoration of the Union to its pristine integrity and the dissipation of every cloud that obscures the national sky. Fanaticism will make a last rally, "previous to its condemnation by the popular voice in such a manner that it can never raise its head again."

Our Washington correspondent is not wrong in saying that "with the first ray of hope from the North, the Union pulse will begin to beat loud, strong, and with renewed health, in the seceding States." It is the most noteworthy circumstance of the Montgomery Southern Congress, that every one of the ultra fire-eaters has been compelled to assume a subordinate position. The Yanceys, Rhetts, and Barnwells, who were so noisy a few weeks ago, have been quietly sent into private life. With Mr. Jefferson Davis for President and Mr. Alexander H. Stephens for Vice President of the new Southern confederacy, the friends of the Union have the surest guarantee that every honorable proffer which the North may make will be carefully and maturely considered, and that the Southern people will aid and not oppose the legitimate efforts at reconstruction of Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet. Appearances indicate that a new era is about to dawn upon the country. The position of the new administration, and especially of Mr. Seward, is undoubtedly difficult; but no individual possesses in a higher degree than himself, the sagacity and subtlety to meet its requirements. If he adheres perseveringly to the course he has apparently marked out for the future, and, if the speech delivered by Mr. Lincoln at Buffalo is to be received as indicative of a growing determination to adopt and abide by conservative Union views, both will make for themselves names among the highest in the history of the statesmen, patriots and benefactors of the republic.

THE APPROACHING STRUGGLE IN EUROPE—AUSTRIAN CONCESSIONS TO VENICE.—We learn by the Africa that Garibaldi has suddenly disappeared from Caprera, and that all trace of his movements has been lost. The supposition that he had gone to Dalmatia has this probability in it, that it is from that quarter, if from any, that he will commence his operations against Austria. Matters are no doubt so concerted that he can place himself at once at the head of a large body of Servian and Hungarian revolutionists, so as not to involve the government of Victor Emanuel in the first consequences of his acts. Should the movement hold out the promise of a well combined and popular effort, Count Cavour will decide upon the same course which he pursued in the case of the Marches and Naples—namely, to run all remaining risks and invade Venice.

The Vienna Cabinet, becoming more and more alarmed as the crisis approaches, but not having the moral courage to decide upon the only step which can avert the dismemberment of the empire, is said to be about to offer a constitution to Venetia, securing its autonomy, and leaving to Italians the government of the territory. It is too late now for such a concession to satisfy the people of Venice. They have but too many precedents before them of Austrian faithlessness in carrying out compacts extorted from its fears to rely on the permanency of a constitution thus offered. Besides, it is apparent to every one but Austrian statesmen that it would be impossible to keep Venice long separated from Italy. A political system like that of Austria, even though modified to meet its existing difficulties, would work under too many disadvantages in such close juxtaposition with the constitutional institutions of the new Italian kingdom. The only shape in which they could possibly co-exist in this near relation would be in the form of the confederation proposed by Louis Napoleon. That is now entirely out of the question, and Austria has either to resign herself to the peaceable cession of the Venetian territory, or to have that and her other dependencies wrested from her by force. She must be quick, however, in making up her mind on this point, for a few weeks hence it will be too late for her to benefit by the first of these alternatives. The urgency of the appeal addressed by the Primate of Hungary to his countrymen proves that the threatened movement there is of a character to awaken the worst fears of the government.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE ANDERSON—DECISION IN THE CASE.—We published yesterday a telegraphic despatch from Canada to the effect that the Court of Common Pleas had discharged Anderson on a mere technicality, while it sustained the decision of the Canadian Court of Queen's Bench. Thus is a murderer in the eye of American law set free on a mere technicality in British North America, and the Ashburton treaty becomes a farce. Both the Canadian courts have admitted that substantial justice required the surrender of the prisoner; but to get rid of the obligation of the treaty they fall back on some real or pretended blunder in the form of commitment. They whip the devil round the stump by pandering to British public opinion and the anti-slavery sentiment of the Northern States, to which they desire to be annexed, while at the same time they disobey the writ of the English Queen's Bench, and raise the question of the independence of the Canadian judiciary. We trust that our government at Washington will now press the British government for the surrender of the fugitive, if it were for nothing else than to test the question whether Canada is independent, as some of her people boast she is.

Would the Southern States be Losers by a Dissolution of the Union?—The Folly of Coercion.

As a corollary to the coercion dicta of republican journals in the North, and the fatuous utterances of representatives of anti-slavery ultraism in Congress, since the last Presidential election, no sentiment has been more freely and axiomatically promulgated by politicians of the Massachusetts school, than that the South cannot exist without the North; that slaveholding institutions are cankered by inherent elements of decay; and that the vital strength of the seceding members of the confederacy will be gone, if they persist in their resolution to withdraw from the Union. They maintain that the manufactures, breadstuffs, and agricultural products of the Eastern and Middle States, are so indispensable to their brethren South of the Potomac, that men and cattle must starve without them, and that, from sheer necessity, the conditions must be acceded to, which intolerance and fanaticism have laid down as the basis upon which the pillars of the republic should in future rest. "The South cannot do without us," has been, probably, the substructure of a large amount of the theories and delusive calculations of Northerners, who have believed, and believe still, that any amount of anti-constitutional aggression can be crammed down the throats of confederates who cannot with impunity oppose measures, however odious in themselves, which involve the sacrifice of indispensable material interests.

These calculations of anti-slavery despotism are, however, false. There is no one point in which the South is inferior to the North, and there are many in which it is superior. "A little learning is a dangerous thing," in nothing more emphatically than the details of political economy; and upon no subject do republican writers and speakers appear more superficial. It will be found, upon inquiry, that the North can provide the South with nothing whatever with which they cannot amply provide themselves. The population of the Southern States, in round numbers, is 12,500,000. That of the North is 19,000,000. If we examine closely, we shall discover, however, that, during the last fifty years, the aggregate of emigration to the non-slaveholding States has been nearly eight millions, which would make up the difference. This immigrant increase has brought with it into the Northern States, not less than a thousand millions of dollars, a local gain from which the Greeleys, Phillipses, Sumners, Sewards and Garrisons of the day would predicate a superiority for non-slaveholding over slaveholding institutions although it has nothing to do with either one or the other. It has been an accidental transfer of capital from one place to another where it could be more advantageously bestowed. It may have been a temporary advantage to the North, but it has been an uncertain indication of progress in the past, and still less is it any sign of the relations which the respective sections will bear to each other in future. A careful study of the last census shows that the South has kept full pace in population with the North within the last twenty years, if their relative circumstances are duly considered.

In the event of a final and ultimate dissolution of the Union—of an irrevocable withdrawal of the Southern from the Northern portion of the confederacy—it will be found, in the end, that the slaveholding have every advantage over the non-slaveholding States. Their territory, embracing that part of the continent which lies [torn] Mason and Dixon's line and Mexico, betw[torn] will [torn] in climate, it will proffer advantages to the settler, infinitely greater than any the free States can offer. It will include the coal and iron formations of Missouri, Kentucky, Georgia and Tennessee; the magnificent wheat fields of Virginia—superior to any on this continent; the paradise of cereals, around the ridges of the Alleghany, and water power, greater than that of all the rest of the Union put together, in the valleys of the Ohio river and the Susquehanna. There is no fruit of the temperate or the torrid zones that the States of the new Southern confederacy will not bring forth in superfluity. Producing cereals, tobacco, rice, sugar, cotton in abundance—they will, with proper enterprise, industry and energy, make of their new republic the garden of the world. It is idle, foolish, absurd and ignorant, therefore, to prate of the dependence of the South upon the North. Let us take heed that the slaveholding States do not turn the tables on us, and proclaim our subjection to them. Were civil war to take place; if the violent counsels so recently promulgated by Seward and other republican mouthpieces are to have potency; it is by no means certain that the economical interests of the New England and Central States might not be crushed into powder, by the very elements which they themselves seek, at the present moment, to reduce to submission.

Were a dissolution of the Union to be succeeded by internecine strife, the very first beginnings of Southern legislation would be shaped with a view to injure the North, although the sentiment of the Southern confederacy, as expressed up to this period, is of a moderate and friendly character. In the event a coercive policy being adopted, the first pages of their statute books would shut out from Southern ports Northern manufactures, and the history of the rise and progress of New England fabrics, would find its parallel in Virginia, Delaware and Maryland. Louis XIV., by his edict of Nantes, banished the looms of his proscribed subjects together with themselves. To the arrogance of Great Britain, from 1809 to 1815, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, owe the growth of smoky cities, towns and villages, conjured by New England capital into existence, in places where nought but pasture grounds would be visible, had it not been for the shortsighted policy of British ministries at the beginning of this century. War, exclusive legislation, and a very short period of active conflict would accomplish for the South what it most requires—it would make it independent even in manufactures; and, with such a marine rivalry as the very necessity of the case would induce, it would be in every way the equal of the North, and would probably outstrip us in the race of prosperity.

If no result follows the present attempt to settle our domestic troubles, fifteen States, perhaps will be out of the Union on the 4th of March next. Six States are already organized as an independent confederation. The ties which connected the Union together have thus not only become weakened; they are virtually severed. Under such circumstances, the patriotic language of every good citizen should be to those who leave the confederation, "go in peace." Nothing can be more atrocious than the course which a deplorable faction would mark out, wrought to frenzy by the exaggerations of sectional emotions. If the Southern States—one, six, or all—shall depart from us, what then? The result is sad; but it is incomparably better than to witness the hands of brothers imbrued in each other's blood, or to hear rejoicings uttered by one section over the hoped for downfall of the other. The Northern States possess every essential of future greatness. Between the Potomac and the Arctic ocean, there is open for them a pathway of empire, so vast, so grand, that it amazes the imagination to dwell upon it. The South has a different field of enterprise before it; but there is no reason why one part of the country should interfere with the other. Nothing could be more horrible than the attempt. Each can benefit and aid its neighbor, but neither can profit by civil conflict—least of all the North. If, therefore, the people of the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States, are determined to explore the future by different paths; let grateful remembrances of the past remain; but let there be no bickerings and false prognostications of harm, sure to attempt their own fulfilment. Let there be, on the contrary, an alliance defensive and offensive, founded upon mutually advantageous treaties, which shall forever bind the two confederacies together. The bitter end which appears to be so rapidly approaching, will not then be without its consolation.

GOVERNOR MORGAN IN HOT WATER AGAIN.—There seems to be a very lively opposition to Governor Morgan in both branches of the Legislature. In the Senate Mr. Colvin has raked up the old affair of the Troy and Schenectady Railway, and given the Governor a very severe roasting. The Assembly was occupied all day Saturday in discussing the question as to what shall be done at Albany with Mr. Lincoln, and in the course of the debate Mr. Bergen pitched into the Governor very severely. It appears that the Legislature appointed a joint committee of eight to make arrangements for the reception. The Governor had things fixed nicely for himself. He intended to steal a march on the Legislature, and, like John M Botts and Captain Tyler, Old Abe and Morgan were to be as "thick as three in a bed." Lincoln was to dine *en famille* with Morgan, sleep in his house, and breakfast there. Weed and the chairmen of the committees were to be asked to supper. The Legislature was requested to appropriate sufficient money to pay the hotel bills of the Presidential party, and the committees were to dine with Lincoln's *attachés*. This cool proposition was received with great indignation, and, we regret to say, no small amount of profanity. The committee defied the Governor, and would see him—not exactly blessed—before they would accede to his proposition. They would give Abraham a legislative dinner, and Morgan might breakfast the old man. No, the Governor was bound to have the dinner or nothing. The committee voted down the Governor's programme; and then came the question as to where the dinner should be given. The committee divided, four for one hotel and four for another—a dead lock, which the Governor's emissaries made the best use of. It appears, by Saturday's proceedings, that Morgan will be defeated, and that the President elect will be bored with a dinner with some two hundred politicians, all hungry enough to eat him up, and ready to tear him limb from limb in case they are not all made free of the w[torn] Morgan has come to grief not only in the matter of the Albany reception, but also with regard to this city, he desiring that Abraham should hang up his hat at the Metropolitan Hotel, whereas he goes to the Astor, Weed's favorite hostelrie. It is a great pity about Morgan; but he can console himself with the reflection that if Governors cannot always have their own way, the case is still worse with Presidents. Compared with Uncle Abe's cross, Morgan's is of the very lightest description.

LINCOLN AND THE PARSONS.—We notice in one of the letters descriptive of the very interesting tour of the President elect, that he was particularly blessed by an aged clergyman living in the famous Western Reserve of Ohio. The old gentleman prayed that the Divine blessing might attend the new President, and that eventually he might find consolation above. This is all very well, but just now we fancy that Mr. Lincoln's thoughts are of the earth earthy. He is a good deal more troubled about his Cabinet and the secession question (to say nothing about the tariff, which appears to puzzle him exceedingly), than about the dogmas over which the parsons delight to wrangle. If they can get a direct revelation by means of which Lincoln can settle the national troubles, harmonize his own party, raise money wherewith to carry on the government and satisfy the office beggars, giving a full mission to everybody, beginning with the Chevalier Webb, the parsons will be of inestimable value to the new President. Otherwise, they will do well to let him work out his own salvation.

CLEANER STREETS.—While the Corporation are busy tinkering up contracts for cleaning the streets, at a ruinous cost to the taxpayers, a superior power has stepped in and performed the work gratis. Jupiter Pluvius and Jove the Thunderer took the matter in hand on Saturday night and did it up handsomely, leaving the pavements bright and shining, as they have not been for many a day, on yesterday morning, and showing us clean a face as an urchin dressed for Sunday school. The unusual thunder storm which visited these parts on that evening has done more than that: it has purified the atmosphere, swept away the murkiness of our winter skies, and made everything fresh, bracing and springlike. It is very seldom that thunder and lightning form part of the variety of our climate at this season of the year; but it is only in keeping with all the rest of the natural phenomena which marked the past summer—the tornadoes, thunder storms, brilliant meteors, dazzling northern lights, and still more dazzling lights that came not from the north at all.

Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

LIVERPOOL—Steamship Africa—Mrs J C Tooker, Mrs Lefevre, Mrs Griffin, Miss Jenkins, Miss Clayton; his Excellency Sir H M Head, lady, governess, maid and man servants; Miss Head, Miss B Head, J D Mott, K Clayton, Mr Warnekin, Capt Grainger, Mr Parker, Jas Barbour, C Proddit, G M Muller, J B Semller, Mr Shawcross, Jas Douglas, Mr Bernal, Major Renaud, A D C; Mr Deffis, J P Woodward, J C Schanderffer, Dr H M Humphrey, F Lloyd Place, S A Pendleton, P Langia, W Really, Henry A Fanshaw, H Baljor, J W Brown, McLean McDonald, W Tufts, B C Pratt, S O Barring, Childe, Cooke, Wilson, Hartwright, Geo F Briggs, Mr Taggart, Poulter, Harrison, J Mather, Geo West, Lewis Fiuns, Jacoby, Henry Taylor, Neald, A Parkinson, Mandeleck. Total, 58.

SAVANNAH—Steamship Star of the South—Mrs Toombs, Mrs and Miss Lichtenberg, Capt Jas McLea, Wm Krull, Chas Krull, A F Remington—and 7 in the steerage.

RICHMOND, &c—Steamship Jamestown—Mrs Pratt, M Cohen, J P Whitehead, R Higgins, S H McCray, E M Greenway, M C Hurst, Chancy Hurst, David Plankey, James Smith, H Brown—and 13 in the steerage.

MOVEMENTS OF MR. LINCOLN.

The President Elect Attends Church with Ex-President Fillmore—Arrangements for His Reception in Albany—His Journey to New York—The Excitement Along the Route, &c., &c., &c.

BUFFALO, Feb. 17, 1861.

Late last evening Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln held separate levees in the parlors of the American House. The general crowd gathered in the vestibule of the hotel were refused admittance, and only a limited number of ladies and gentlemen were presented. Governor Morgan's staff was also introduced.

At half past nine the President and lady retired to their apartments.

The cold, damp weather to-day being unfavorable to out-door movements, the Presidential party spent most of their time about the hotel.

Mr. Fillmore called at ten A. M., with a carriage, for Mr. Lincoln, and both attended divine service at the Unitarian church. Dr. Hosmer, the pastor, invoked the blessings of heaven upon the incoming administration in a most impressive manner in his opening prayer. Many of the congregation were moved to tears. At the close of the service Mr. Lincoln was introduced to the minister and a number of prominent members of the church.

From the church the ex-President and President elect rode back to the hotel, and where joined by Mrs. Lincoln, when the party were driven to Mr. Fillmore's private residence to partake of a lunch.

Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln returned to the hotel at two o'clock P. M., and spent the remainder of the day in their rooms. They were called upon by a number of distinguished ladies and gentlemen in the course of the afternoon—among the latter the most conspicuous were Hon. G. W. Clinton, A. M. Clapp, F. P. Stevens, A. S. Demas, Jas Putnam, D. S. Hunt, F. J. Fithian, J. A. Verplanck, N. K. Hall, R. P. Larvin, N. D. Davis, M. Grover, B. Van Horn, M. C., and P. Dorsheimer.

The marked courtesy of Mr. Fillmore to the President elect was the subject of general praise to-day.

Mr. Lincoln and Mrs. Lincoln produced a decidedly favorable impression upon all that came in contact with them in this city.

A distribution of federal offices in this city is freely discussed by politicians. A. M. Clapp and Mayor Alberger are mentioned in connection with the Post Office. The extra display of bunting about the *Express* building was doubtlessly intended for the benefit of the former.

Judge Baker and Joseph Conder are after the Collectorship; Gen. G. A. Scroggs was "Marshally" attentive to the Presidential party, which may mean something.

Maj. Hunter is doing well. He will be able to go on with the party.

Horace Greeley came in this morning from Erie.

The members of the press are under many obligations to the General Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company for courtesies received on the journey from Cincinnati to this city.

After dinner Mr. Lincoln went to hear Father Beeson, the Indian preacher. There was great curiosity to see him. A benediction was invoked in his behalf. The audience gathered at the door to shake hands with him.

Mr. Lincoln's voice was yesterday nearly gone. To-day it is some better.

John Nicolay, of Illinois, has been appointed private secretary during the Presidential term.

THE RECEPTION AT UTICA.

UTICA, Feb. 17, 1861.

The joint committee of the Legislature, consisting of Messrs. Ferry, Ketcham and Connolly, from the Senate, and Ball, Prendergast and Ferry, on the part of the House, reached here at three o'clock this morning after a fatiguing night's ride, and took quarters at Baggs' Hotel.

Messrs. Bergen and Provost, representing the democrats in the House, are both absent, and the committee have placed Mr. McDermott, of Westchester, on the committee to fill the place of Mr. Provost, and it is expected that Mr. Bergen will meet the train at Schenectady.

The special train bearing Mr. Lincoln, is expected here at half-past eleven o'clock to-morrow morning, and as it will stop only five or ten minutes the ceremonies will be brief.

The programme fixed by the legislative and citizens' committees, is as follows:—On the train reaching the depot a flat car, on which is erected a platform, will be placed behind the [torn] g upon it, be first welcomed by Senator [torn] on the part of the Legislature, and then by Hon. Ward Hunt, as chairman of the Committee of Utica citizens, after which Mayor Grove may say a word or two in behalf of the city authorities. The President elect will occupy the remainder of the time in replying to the committees and in addressing the people gathered to hear him.

A special train was despatched to Syracuse to-day, with the Utica and a portion of the legislative committee on board, to meet Mr. Lincoln there.

A great crowd is expected in town to-morrow. It is not yet settled by the committee, whether the President shall dine at the Delavan House, where he and his suite are to be quartered, or with the Governor; it will be settled to-morrow morning, probably in favor of the Governor.

Sergeant-at-Arms Easton, with his sword and sash will head the force. Major Scholefield acts as secretary to the committee.

The legislative committee have been enjoying the hospitalities of many of the citizens to-day, but are anxious to leave town as soon as possible.

There is much excitement in railroad circles to-night in regard to the running of the special train to-morrow between Syracuse and Utica. Great rivalry exists between the different divisions of the road as to over which the quickest time can be made. Bets are made that the train will make the quickest time on record between Syracuse and Utica, which will be at the rate of more than a mile a minute.

D. E. Priest, son of the Assistant Superintendent of this division, will run the locomotive Major Priest, which draws the train, and if it can be done the quickest time on record will be made. Five locomotives will be stationed, ready to start, between Syracuse and Utica, in case of any accident. It may be a dangerous passage for the Presidential party, it is feared.

The weather is clearing up and growing cold rapidly.

THE RECEPTION IN ALBANY.

ALBANY, Feb. 17, 1861.

The programme for the reception of the President elect to-morrow can only be determined by conjecture. Nothing seems definitely settled except the reception in the Assembly chamber, and even upon that there is a very pretty quarrel. The question is whether Mr. Littlejohn, Speaker of the House, or Mr. Latham, President *pro tempore* of the Senate, shall receive the rail-splitter.

The parties have been discussing all the afternoon. The Assembly men insist upon Littlejohn, and he seems ahead to-night.

After the reception, wherever it is, Mr. Lincoln will dine privately at the Delavan, and then, by a variation of yesterday's programme, will hold a levee at Congress Hall or the Delavan in the evening.

The ladies will be admitted to this levee, as the President must start for New York at ten o'clock on Tuesday. The train starts from Troy, and, early riser as he is, he will need all his time in the morning.

The morning levee for ladies will therefore be omitted. This may be changed to-night, but is the very latest plan.

Governor Morgan is defeated every way, for the committee will not give Lincoln time even to make a friendly call.

A Peace Congress held to-day settled all these questions by resolving that Mr. Bergen receive the President and Governor Morgan dine with him at the Delavan.

Cassidy, of the *Argus*, arrived this morning from Washington. He pronounces the conduct of Field, Noyes and King in the Peace Congress as exactly what was telegraphed to the HERALD. This has been the topic of conversation here to-day. It is asserted that the action of Field and Noyes is to aid in keeping Seward from the Cabinet, by smashing the Conference, and that if they succeed in defeating all compromises they had better not return to New York, or they will be mobbed.

THE RUN FROM ALBANY.

THE PRESIDENTIAL JOURNEY FROM ALBANY TO NEW YORK.

One of our reporters, by special invitation, on Saturday last made a visit of inspection to the magnificent car which has been fitted up by the Hudson River Railroad Company for the conveyance of Mr. Lincoln, the President elect, and his suite, to-morrow, from Albany to this city. The car has just been built, and fitted up expressly for the occasion, at the car shop of the company, Thirty-first street, under the supervision of Mr. Towne, superintendent of that establishment, who has displayed great taste in the internal arrangements, which combine comfort, ele-

gance and appropriateness to the design of the decorations. The car itself is built in the most substantial manner, and provided with Creamer's patent brakes, for stopping the train instantly in case of apparent danger. The exterior of the car is finished with narrow perpendicular panels, extending from the windows to the bottom, and painted a deep orange color, relieved by ornamental figuration in black or dark brown on the bands. The body of the car is very highly varnished, giving it a fine effect. Nearly the entire length of the car is surmounted by an elevated roof—a sort of nave—which is amply provided on the sides with Cook's patent ventilators. The height of the car, beneath the nave or raised roof, is about ten feet. The car is warmed by two of Spear's patent railroad heaters and ventilators. For night travel, in case of necessity, it is furnished with four new and elegant wax candle burners, with cut glass globes. The floor of the car is covered with very handsome tapestry carpet, with a light ground, forming a striking and pleasing contrast with the dark furniture.

The sides of the car below the base of the windows are covered with dark crimson plush. The panels between the windows are covered with heavy blue silk, each studded with thirty-four silver stars, representing the States of the Union, including the new State of Kansas, the question of secession being entirely ignored. Some narrow panels at the ends of the car are finished in the same style, except that they are studded with only thirteen silver stars, emblematical of the original thirteen States. The sides of the car over the windows are divided off into small panels of curled maple, highly polished, with bands of zebra wood and gilt mouldings. Along the sides of the car, just below the cornice moulding, a piece of rich tri colored silk is hung in festoons, with tri-colored cord and tassels to match. At each end of the car there are two small national flags of rich silk, crossed, displaying the full complement of stars and stripes, apparently as firmly united and bright as ever. The car is furnished with four splendid lounges of extra softness and elasticity, covered with a mazarine or dark blue cloth of fine texture, trimmed with tri-colored gimp braid and tassels; four cozy reading chairs with soft, scroll back; four arm chairs and four parlor chairs, all covered with soft blue cloth, and trimmed to correspond with the lounges, and a beautiful oblong table of black walnut and ebony, also covered with blue cloth. The cars, engine, and tender will be gaily decorated with national flags and streamers, and present a lively appearance. The President, Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of the road have been indefatigable in their efforts during the past week to perfect their arrangements for the approaching journey of the Presidential party from Albany, and guard it against any unpleasant consequences as far as it is possible for human sagacity to do so. With this view the entire force of persons employed on the road, numbering between five and six hundred between the two points of departure and arrival, have been detailed for special duty to-morrow as flagmen and guards of the track, who will keep up a line of signals the entire length of the road, inasmuch as these flag signal men (at least three to a mile) will be stationed in such positions that each can see and signal the next one and give notice of impending danger. Each division of flagmen will be under the direction and charge of the foreman of such division, and each man will be required to walk along the track of his own section, and carefully examine the same just before the approach of the Presidential party. The engineers will be accompanied by the master mechanic of each division of the road over which they pass.

Two new and powerful locomotives, recently purchased by the Hudson River Railroad Company (never yet used, except for the purpose of testing the strength and perfection of the machinery), christened respectively the "Union" and the "Constitution" have been reserved for this occasion. The Union will be run from Albany to Poughkeepsie, and the Constitution will be run from Poughkeepsie to New York. A special "time table" has been prepared for the trip, from which it appears that the train will leave

East Albany, at 10 o'clock A. M.;
Hudson, at 10:56 A. M.;
Rhinebeck, at 12 M.;
Poughkeepsie, at 12:29 P. M.;
Fishkill at 1:08 P. M.,

And arrive at the new depot in Thirtieth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, at three P. M.

The Hon. S. Sloan, President of the Hudson River Railroad, will go to Albany to-day to accompany the President elect to this city. Mr. Smith, the Superintendent, and Mr. Osborn, Assistant Superintendent of the road, will [illegible] to different points on the route, to act in case any [illegible] should arise. They will join the train at Poughkeepsie on its way down.

The train will consist of two cars only, it being the wish of the President elect that no additional cars shall be run, or any club, committee or private individual be admitted to the train except those connected with the Presidential party.

The Hudson River Railroad Company are entitled to great credit for the liberality they have shown in providing for the comfort and safety of Old Abe.

Military Intelligence.

STUPIDITY OF THE MAJOR GENERAL OF THE FIRST DIVISION.

The commandant of the First division seems to have a chronic infirmity for committing serious blunders in his military capacity. We do not propose to speak of those of recent date, but merely of his last one. He has just issued his order for the parade of the entire division on the 22d inst., and the firing of an unmilitary, unnecessary and unparalleled salute of five hundred guns—a half a dozen national and royal salutes rolled into one—the military line to be formed at two o'clock precisely. Prior to the issuance of this curious order the commandants of seven of the regiments, composing the greater portion of the division, had projected and ordered voluntary parades of their commands, regimental lines to be formed at half-past two o'clock P. M. The subsequent order of General Sandford, ordering the division parade one half an hour earlier, necessitates these colonels to issue a supplementary order—which is quite troublesome and expensive—which might have been obviated had General Sandford had the judgment or foresight to order the formation of the division line at three o'clock instead of two o'clock P. M.

The volunteer parade of the seven regiments referred to promised to be a military treat; but it is thought the division parade will be numerically small, as two-thirds of our city troops are opposed to parading under the command of the present Major General.

City Intelligence.

THE LATE ACCIDENT AT THE GAIETIES.—The inquest in the case of Sarah Jane Lewis, better known as Hattie James, the songstress, who died from the effects of injuries received at the Gaieties by her clothes catching fire at the footlights some days ago, was held at the residence of deceased, 164 Mott street, yesterday, by Coroner Jackman. The jury, in rendering their verdict, took occasion to censure the proprietor of the establishment for not having the footlights protected with wire work, so as to guard against all such accidents. Deceased was a native of Canada, and was only sixteen years of age.

CORRECTION.—In last Friday's HERALD the names of the officers of the American Institute elected for 1861 were incorrectly given. The following is the corrected list:—President—William Hall; Vice Presidents—John Gray, Dudley S. Gregory, William Hibbard; Recording Secretary—Henry Meigs; Corresponding Secretary and Agent—Thomas McElrath; Treasurer—Benedict Lewis, Jr.; Finance Committee—S. R. Comstock, Peter H. Titus, John M. Reed, Thomas M. Adriance, William S. Slocum.

Personal Intelligence.

E. K. Bruce, of Buffalo; F. C. Hovey, of New York; W. S. Denton and wife, of Elizabethtown, and S. B. Driggs, of New Jersey, are stopping at the Lafarge House.

C. Wilson, of the United States Coast Survey; Mr. Waller and wife, of Philadelphia; H. G. Sturtevant, A. S. Brown, C. Thompson, Jr., J. Schofield, of Boston, and Hugh Fraser, of Kingston, C. W., are stopping at the Astor House.

Hon. A. Wilson, of Canada; Dr. Cummings, of Maine; G. Parker, of London; G. R. White, of Pittsburg; J. Thomas, of New Orleans; J. P. Morton and wife, of Kentucky; G. P. Gray, of Glasgow; J. Mandeth, of Liverpool, and G. C. Warring, of Amsterdam, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. H. H. Baxter and Lieut. Governor Underwood, of Vermont; Col. J. C. Beckles, L. Hampton, and R. N. Webster, of Kentucky; N. L. Bradford, and N. N. Alton, of the United States Navy; Hon. N. D. Sperry, of Connecticut; C. Smyth and W. J. Toyce, of Oswego; A. McLeary, of England; R. S. Willes, of Texas; S. Whit[?] of Cleveland, and E. Steele, of Maine, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Sir Edmund Head, Governor General of Canada, Lady Head, two Misses Head, Capt. Retallack, Canada; Miss Lefevre, Mrs. Grimm, Miss Chevot, England; Mr. Bernal, H. B. M. Consul, Baltimore; Edward Lee Childe, Paris; Gen. B. F. Bruce, Canal Commissioner, Madison county; Mr. Thornton [W.] Hugh, England and Thomas Waller, Florence, Italy, were among the arrivals at the Everett House.

Williamsburg City News.

FIRE.—On Saturday afternoon, a fire broke out in a two story frame dwelling house, No. 79 North Second street, owned by Mrs. Colsom. Before the flames could be subdued the building had been damaged to the extent of about $150. It is supposed that the fire originated from children playing with matches.

ARREST OF ALLEGED BURGLARS.—Officer Colahan, of the Fifth district, on Saturday night arrested two men, named Devlin and Green, on suspicion of having broken open a building corner of North Tenth street, belonging to Mrs. F. A. Dwye, and stealing therefrom a lot of copper pipe. Both men were locked up.

NEWS FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Paraguayan Claims—Special Message from the President, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1861.

The President has sent a special message to the executive session of the Senate, in which he takes ground against the validity of the award made by the Commissioners under the claims of the Convention of Paraguay. It is understood that he maintains that the Convention itself recognized the existence of a claim, and that consequently the award is in direct contravention of the stipulations of the treaty. The parties interested in these claims are endeavoring to procure legislation annulling the award of the Commissioners. They will undoubtedly fail in the undertaking, as Congress is in possession of all the facts respecting the nature of these claims.

The Navy Department has received despatches from the Niagara, at Hong Kong, dated December 13, where she had arrived on the 5th of December, eight days from Kanagawa, Japan. Minister Ward would embark on the Niagara on the 15th of December, when she would sail for Aden, conveying Mr. Ward that far on his way to the United States. From Aden he would proceed home via the Isthmus of Suez, the Mediterranean and France.

Despatches of the 14th of December, have been received from Flag Officer Stribling, at Hong Kong. He had given Lieutenant Wallach permission to take passage in the Niagara, he having sent in his resignation to avoid a trial by Court Martial for disgraceful conduct.

The Suffering in Kansas.

REFUTATION OF THE LEAVENWORTH DESPATCH.

ALBANY, Feb. 16, 1861.

The authorized agent of the New York Kansas Relief Committee, Rev. C. C. Hutchinson, puts forth the following reply to the despatch from Leavenworth, published in the New York papers of to-day:—

The wholesale onslaught on the Kansas relief movement from Leavenworth yesterday is calculated to seriously mislead the public who are not conversant with the facts. It has not been asserted that fifty thousand people are to-day starving in Kansas; but this number need more or less assistance, and many will perish unless that assistance is promptly given.

At the January meeting of the Territorial Relief Committee, at which Mr. McDowell, the Mayor of Leavenworth City, was present, and of which he is Secretary, it was asserted that forty thousand persons there needed assistance, and the number has certainly increased since then.

Major McDowell made some complaint because the circulars put forth for aid had stated that the suffering was confined to the interior, while he asserted that there was urgent necessity for help in the counties on the Missouri river.

Some of the persons whose names appear attached to the Leavenworth despatch have always opposed asking for aid, on the ground that the application would be calculated to injure the future prospects of Kansas. Although these parties now admit that twenty thousand persons need food, clothing and seed, they denied a few weeks ago that the needy numbered as many hundreds. Others among the signers are connected with what is called the Central Relief Committee, located at Leavenworth, and which was organized by one religious denomination, but which has been superseded by the Territorial Committee appointed by the people, and in which all parties and all sects are represented. Among its active members are three clergymen of different faiths, while its treasurer, of Atchison, is a prominent democrat.

Leavenworth and Atchison are rival towns, and the railroad not being completed to the former city, the supplies necessarily stop at the latter place while the river is closed. It is natural, therefore, that a little jealousy should be engendered in consequence.

Thaddeus Hyatt is not now a member of any committee, having resigned his place as Secretary to the New York Relief Committee, before going to Kansas. But his generous nature prompts his warm appeals for the multitude he sees suffering around him, and none who know him will suspect him of either falsehood or intentional exaggeration.

Fire at New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 17, 1861.

The *Daily Morning News* office took fire last night. The materials, except the press, were destroyed; insured. The building was saved.

Arrival of the North American.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 17, 1861.

The North American arrived at two o'clock this morning. She experienced strong westerly gales throughout the passage. She passed February 10, ship Albert Gallatin, bound west; 14, steamship Bohemian, bound east.

The newspaper bag of the Associated Press will be forwarded by the Monday morning train to Boston, and will be due at New York at midnight of Monday.

Sailing of the Anglo Saxon.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 17, 1861.

The Anglo Saxon sailed at four this afternoon, for Londonderry and Liverpool.

Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 16, 1861.

Cotton—Sales to-day, 12,500 bales, at 10⅝c. a 11c. for middling. Sugar dull; fair to fully fair, 4½c. a 5⅝c. Molasses, 30c. a 31c. Flour—Super, $5 50 a $5 60. Freig[hts] [illegible]

MOBILE, Feb. 15, 1861.

Cotton—Sales of 1,500 bales middling at 11c. Sales of the week 12,200 bales. Receipts of the week 12,816 bales, against 31,000 bales last year; decrease in receipts at this port to date, 218,715 bales; exports of the week, 11,570 bales; stock in port, 100,351. Rest unchanged.

MOBILE, Feb. 16, 1861.

Cotton—Sales 2,600 bales middling at 11c. Market firm.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 16, 1861.

Flour dull: Howard street and Ohio, $5 12½; City Mills, $5, no sales. Wheat steady: red, $1 25 a $1 2[?]; white, $1 35 a $1 60. Corn dull: yellow, 65c. a 68c.; white, 63c. a 66c. Provisions quiet: mess pork, $17 75; lard, 10c. a 10½c. Coffee quiet at 12½c. a 15c. Whiskey, 18c.

Operatic and Dramatic Matters.

Public amusements have never been so prosperous at this season of the year as at the present moment. The theatres—Italian, French, German and English—are all well supported, the concert halls are thronged, and the African Opera flourishes splendidly. Only slight references are made in the theatres to the stirring political events of the day. The most direct allusion has been made at Laura Keene's theatre the past week, where several tableaux, such as the "Thirty-four States," "Washington at Valley Forge," the "Stump of the Liberty Tree," "A Slave Sale," "Calhoun's Dream," &c., have been introduced in the very successful burletta, "The Seven Sisters." These tableaux are accompanied with some very poor rhymes, and have been received with mingled applause and disapprobation. It would be altogether more agreeable to the play going public if the direct question of politics could be left where it belongs—to the politicians and the journalists.

The associated artists of the Italian Opera have to congratulate themselves upon a very fine week's business with the new opera. The matinee on Saturday was the best since Piccolomini's time, and brought the aggregate receipts of the week up to near eight thousand dollars, and the share of the associates will be double their salaries under the old regime. They have taken the Academy for two months more, and a very active spring campaign may be expected.

The "Ballo in Maschera" improves with every performance. On Saturday it was rapturously received, when Colson and Brignoli were in fine voice, and gave their music the greatest effect. The new opera will be given here on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of this week. On Tuesday it will be produced at Brooklyn, where the operatic furor has begun to subside, but will probably be revived by the stimulus of a fresh work. The performances at Brooklyn the past week have been "Lucrezia Borgia" (debut of Elena) and the "Trovatore," with Miss Hinkley.

The third concert of the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society took place on Saturday evening at the Academy of Music. By a resolution of the directors, adopted to prevent a recurrence of the dangers arising from the jam experienced at the previous concert, the doors were opened at six o'clock, the performances being announced to commence at eight. In one respect the arrangement was found to work well, inasmuch as the house filled gradually, but it had the effect of keeping away all the leading families, who did not care to pass two hours of mental dreariness in this expectant state, or to take the alternative of arriving late and finding all the seats filled. The directors would do better for the interests of the Society to adopt the plan of selling reserved seats. If their subscribers are such fanatics about music as to pass through such an ordeal as they contentedly submitted to on this occasion, they will hardly grumble at paying an extra quarter for the accommodation.

The following was the programme of the evening performances:—

Symphony in B flat (first time)............Neils W. Gade.
Aria, de "Ernani," "Infelice," Signor Susini.......Verdi.
Cavatina, de "Il Barbiere de Siviglia," "Una Voce," Signorina Elena..............Rossini.
Quartette, for French horns, Recitatio et Andante Religioso, H. Schmitz, T. Prahl, T. La Croix and G. Schmitz..............F. Weber.
Cavatina, de "Linda di Chamounix," "O luce di quest'anima," Miss Hinkley..............Donizetti.

PART II.

Overture de "Il Flauto Magico"..............Mozart.
Incantation Scene de "Robert le Diable," Signor Susini..............Meyerbeer.
Cavatina, de "Norma," "Casta Diva," Signorina Elena..............Bellini.
Aria de "Traviata," "Ah! forse e lui," Miss Hinkley..............Verdi.
Overture to "Tannhauser"..............R. Wagner.

The opening symphony did not give much satisfaction. In the descriptive introduction of the programme the compositions of Gade are said to be characterized by grandeur of thought, a noble breadth in the themes and the freshness of originality. We confess that we failed to recognize any of these qualities in this work, the second movement being the only portion of it which affected us the least pleasure. Susini sang the "Infelice" from "Ernani" with his usual spirit, but the incantation scene from "Robert le Diable" was not a happy selection. There is too much of the recitative in it for a concert room. The great feature of the evening was the appearance of the two rival prime donne, Elena and Hinkley. Each had her partisans in the house, and they exhibited a warmth in their behalf that gave rise to quite an excitement. Signora Elena fully justified on this occasion the favorable opinion formed of her by musical connoisseurs from her second performance of the Lucrezia. Her voice, almost entirely restored from the effects of her recent illness, gratified the ear by its fullness and richness of tone. She sang the charming cavatina from the "Barber" with all the grace and expression of a finished artist, the extemporized passages being perfectly executed. Three things that are to be especially remarked in this lady's singing are, that she is an admirable musician, never sings out of tune, and has not to be dragged through by the orchestra like but too many other vocalists. In the "Casta Diva" she made a great impression, and was enthusiastically encored. We know of no piece in the operatic *repertoire* which is more trying than this, owing to the slow movement of the first part and the difficulty of sustaining it. The allegro displayed great facility of vocalization, and altogether we have rarely heard the *morceau* better sung. Miss Hinkley also acquitted herself very much to the satisfaction of the audience. The "O luce di quest'anima" was very prettily executed, and she was deservedly called out to repeat it. If this lady would keep more in the middle register, where the sweetness of her voice lies, she would produce a still better effect. The "Ah! forse e lui," from the "Traviata," demands more power than she possesses for its perfect expression, but it was nevertheless given with great precision and neatness. Of the quartette for the French horns it is unnecessary for us to say more than that it would have been better if it had been left out of the programme. The overture to the "Tannhauser" closed the evening's performances, which were on the whole extremely satisfactory.

At the theatres the week has been rather a busy and not an unprofitable one. At the Winter Garden Mr. Edwin Booth, the lion of the day, has appeared as Shylock to audiences which included the *élite* of the city. Mr. Booth's performance of this character is marked by very strong points of excellence, and his trial scene is most admirably rendered. Mr. Booth has been re-engaged, and will play Iago to-night. Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr., is the Othello, and on Tuesday the same artists will exchange parts. Mr. Wallack is a most excellent artist, of whom we do not see enough. Mr. Booth will be succeeded by Miss C. Cushman, who, we are assured, will positively appear in her great *role* Nancy Sykes.

At Niblo's Garden Mr. Forrest has played Rolla on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, and an English Opera company—Mme. Anna Bishop, Miss Annie Kemp, Mr. Bowler, Mr. Cook and others—have given a fair representation of the English version of Donizetti's "Linda" on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. To-night Mr. Forrest will play Jack Cade, and to-morrow evening the English company will appear in Balfe's most popular opera, the "Bohemian Girl."

At Laura Keene's theatre the famous burletta, the "Seven Sisters," has reached its ninetieth performance, and still keeps its place in the bills. As the piece admits of reconstruction at any moment, its run may be made illimitable.

Lester Wallack's new play, "Central Park," has been entirely successful, and will be repeated every night this week. The author's performance of Wyndham Otis is capital, and Miss Henriques gives us a very naive and pleasant picture of a New York belle.

At the Bowery theatre the Wizard Anderson repeats his famous magical soiree every night this week.

At the New Bowery theatre the favorite pantomime, "Harlequin Jack," together with two interesting dramas, the "Cross of Gold" and "Woman's Love," will be given this evening.

Barnum brings out a new piece to-day, a version of Wilkie Collins' "Woman in White." The play has been arranged by Mr. G. L. Aiken, one of the cleverest young dramatists of the day.

Bryant's Minstrels give as a novelty a colored version of "Jack Cade," with the usual variety of songs, dances, &c.

At Hooley & Campbell's (Niblo's Saloon), a new burlesque, "the Mummers," is announced.

On Wednesday next, at the Stadt theatre, Mlle. Scheller, the accomplished artist in the *roles* called by th[e] [illegible], will take her benefit, when a new piece, called "Richard Darlington, or the Life of a Politician," will be produced, with Mlle. Scheller and Mr. Otto Hoym in the principal parts. The piece has been taken from the French "La Vie d'une ambitieux" of Alexandre Dumas, *pere*.

ARTISTIC MOVEMENTS.—Adelina Patti has made her *rentree* at the New Orleans Opera House, singing (for the first time) Gilda in "Rigoletto." The *Picayune* says:—

She showed throughout this difficult and adventurous performance the same wonderful faculty of acquisition, and the same astonishing wealth of resource, alike in conception and embodiment, both in acting and singing, which she has always developed, in what opera soever she has appeared. Patti sang her florid cavatina, her first important *morceau*, in the second act, most admirably, and bore her important part in the grand *quatuor*, in the last act, the gem of the opera, with fine effect.

Mr. and Mrs. Florence are at Chicago, in McVicker's theatre, where the burlesque "Lalla Rookh" has been very successful.

Miss J. Gougenheim commences an engagement at the Washington (D. C.) theatre to-night.

The "Colleen Bawn" is still the leading attraction at the London Adelphi, and it will be played until Easter, when Mr. Boucicault and Miss Agnes Robertson will visit Dublin. Mr. Brougham has reappeared at the Haymarket, and intends to reside permanently in London. Mr. Joseph Jefferson appears at the Holliday street theatre, Baltimore, on Monday, 25th inst. Mr. Charles Walcot, the favorite comedian, is lying dangerously ill at his residence in this city. Mr. J. H. Allen commences an engagement at the Rochester theatre this evening. Mr. E. Eddy is playing at Mobile. Messrs. Wheatley and Clarke will relinquish the Arch street theatre, Philadelphia, after the present season, to be succeeded, on dit, by Mrs. John Drew.

Drawings of R. France & Co.'s Delaware Lotteries.—

SUSSEX COUNTY—CLASS 41, Feb. 16, 1861.
55, 64, 73, 57, 2, 51, 34, 66, 4, 63, 59, 10.
GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY—CLASS EIGHT, Feb. 16, 1861.
53, 19, 14, 10, 30, 61, 63, 28, 1, 72, 24, 77.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing R. FRANCE & CO., Wilmington, Delaware.

Drawings of the Delaware State Lotteries.—WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers of the DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
DELAWARE—EXTRA CLASS 131, Feb. 16, 1861.
62, 16, 39, 72, 21, 45, 51, 5, 66, 68, 42, 25, 71.
DELAWARE—CLASS 132, Feb. 16, 1861.
32, 91, 58, 76, 42, 48, 14, 36, 65, 25, 70, 1, 22.
Circulars containing schemes, with full particulars, sent free of charge by addressing either to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware, or to WOOD, EDDY & CO., St. Louis, Missouri.

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Album and Card Photographs—Superior styles, 24 for $1; $3 per 100; large size $1, at HOLMES' Gallery, 395 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Improved Sewing Machines at reduced prices. Office 505 Broadway.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs, Toupees, the best in the world. Wholesale and retail and the dye privately applied. No. 6 Astor House.

Batchelor's Hair Dye—Reliable, Harmless and instantaneous; black or brown. Factory, 81 Barclay street. Sold and applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond street.

Newly Invented Wigs and Toupees; also Moldavia Cream, for preserving and beautifying the hair. Manufactured by W. A. BATCHELOR, 16 Bond street.

Coughs, Colds, Consumption.—Persons afflicted with these complaints would do well to read the advertisement under the caption of "Hyatt's Pulmonic Balsam," on eighth page.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, curling, cleaning, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all druggists.

Trusses.—Marsh & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss. No. 2 Vesey street (Astor House), opposite the church.

Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Abdominal Supporters, &c. Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann street, under Barnum's Museum.

Take Physical Exercise at Wood's Gymnasium, No. 6 East Twenty-eighth street. Open day and evening.

Trusses.—Gregory & Co., 35 Bond street, are the sole proprietors of White's Patent Lever Truss, a radical cure for Hernia or Rupture. Send for a pamphlet.

Perfect in Whiskers.—Half the Attention at the Academy of Music on Monday night was monopolized by a fine looking mile fellow who displayed the most magnificent whiskers of the season. His face was literally covered—the lower part of it at least—with beard of the very greatest luxuriance. Would it be believed?—yet we know the fact to be so—that this man had raised the whole of this magnificent crop within a few months from the use of Bellingham's Celebrated Stimulating Onguent. This unrivalled preparation for promoting the growth of whiskers and moustaches may be procured at HEGEMAN & CO.'S, 24 William street.

Married.

YOUNGBLOOD—PINCKNEY.—On Saturday, February [?], by the Rev. John Pessal, WM. YOUNGBLOOD, of New York, to TILLIE A. PINCKNEY, youngest daughter of Thomas C. Pinckney, Esq., of Brooklyn.

Died.

ANDERSON.—On Sunday, February 17, at two o'clock, of consumption, CORNELIUS R. ANDERSON, in the 28th year of his age.

His relatives and friends and also those of his brothers, James and Peter Anderson, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father in-law, Edward Hope, 120 South Second street, Williamsburg, at half past two o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment.

Jamaica (L. I.) papers please copy.

ADAMS.—In this city, on Sunday morning, February 17, after a brief illness, CATHARINE MARIA V. B., infant daughter of Catharine Ann Van Buren Post and Capt. A. W. Adams, aged 6 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grand parents, 177 Pavonia avenue, Jersey City, without further notice, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

Jersey City papers please copy.

AUSTIN.—On Saturday, February 16, after a short but severe illness, EDWARD M., youngest son of Walter G. and Elizabeth T. Austen, aged 1 year, 4 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of his parents, 81 Crosby street. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

BYRNE.—On Sunday morning, January 13, at half-past twelve o'clock, of consumption, ELLEN, the beloved wife of James Byrne, in the 24th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 116 Franklin street, on Tuesday morning, at two o'clock, thence to St. Peter's church, Barclay street, where a solemn Requiem Mass will be celebrated for the repose of her soul. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BARNES.—Suddenly, after a short illness, HATTIE E., wife of John H. Barnes, in the 22d year of her age.

Notice of the funeral will be given in Tuesday's papers. Newburyport, Mass., and St. Louis papers please copy.

BENNEDICT.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, February 16, CATHARINE ELIZABETH, wife of Wm. Bennedict, aged 45 years, 7 months and 1 day.

The friends and relatives, also the members of the Ver. Brothers Lodge No. 356, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Myrtle avenue Plank road, near Bushwick avenue, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

BENTLEY.—On Saturday, February 16, HANNAH E. BENTLEY, aged 23 years and one month.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 14 State street, this (Monday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

BEAK.—On Sunday, February 17, at Tubby Hook, ELIZABETH, wife of the late James Beak, in the 75th year of her age.

Funeral services at the residence of her son, Albert L. Beak, at Tubby Hook, this (Monday) afternoon, at half past two o'clock. The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral without further invitation. Cars by the Hudson River Railroad, leave Chambers street at twelve M., and Thirty-first street at half past twelve o'clock.

CUSACK.—In this city, on Saturday, February 16, of consumption, ELIZABETH, wife of John Cusack, of Parish of Gillon, Kings county, Ireland, aged 42 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, from the residence of the family, No. 410 Tenth street. Her remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

CORRIGAN.—In Jersey City, on Sunday, February 17, of consumption, JOHN CORRIGAN, aged 21 years and 8 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, corner of Newark avenue and Grove street, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock.

DALY.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, February 17, after a short but painful sickness, MARGARET, wife of James Daly and daughter of George Elliott, a native of Ballyshannon, county Donegal, Ireland.

Their friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 80 Washington street, Brooklyn, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

D'EURE.—At Staten Island, on Friday, February 15, FRANCOIS ROMAIN BERTUCAL D'EURE, aged 63 years, 6 months and 20 days.

DORAN.—On Sunday, February 17, LESLIE DORAN, aged 71 years and 6 months, a native of the parish of Killeybegs, county Donegal, Ireland.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, from his late residence, Warren street, near Bond, Brooklyn.

FREEMAN.—On Saturday, February 16, Mrs. ANNETTE FREEMAN, aged 25 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 340 East Fifty-fourth street, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

GAUL.—On Saturday, February 16, at her residence, 405 Tenth street, Mrs. ANASTASIUS, wife of Mr. John Gaul, of Thomastown, Kilkenny, Ireland, aged 54 years and 4 months.

Her remains will be removed from her late residence, for interment, this (Monday) afternoon, at three o'clock.

HUMPHREYVILLE.—On Sunday, February 17, of congestion of the brain, WILLIAM EDWARD, son of Lancin Humphreyville, aged 11 months and 4 days.

The friends of the family, and of his grandfather, Wm. Nelson, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) morning, at ten o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 202 Spring street.

JUNO.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, February 16, after a lingering [illegible], in the 45th year of his age.

The funeral will take place this (Monday) afternoon, at half-past three o'clock, from the residence of his brother-in-law, H. D. Cadwell, Portland avenue, third house south of Hanson place. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

KINNALLY.—At his late residence, corner of Sixty-first street and Third avenue, on Saturday, February 16, PATRICK KINNALLY, a native of Kinnegad, county Westmeath, Ireland.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock. The remains will be conveyed to Calvary Cemetery.

LYNCH.—In this city, on Saturday evening, February 16, after a lingering illness, THOMAS J., son of Patrick and Rose Lynch, aged 27 years and 2 months.

May his soul rest in peace.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his father, Patrick Lynch, and of his brother, John Lynch, and of his uncles, James Kiernan, James Doonor and Bernard Commiskey, and the members of Hibernia Hook and Ladder Company No. 18, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 239 Elizabeth street, on Tuesday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

Buffalo papers please copy.

LATHAM.—In Brooklyn, W. D., on Sunday, February 17, Mrs. LATHAM, wife of George Latham.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at two o'clock, from her late residence, No. 118 Johnson street. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

LAIMBEER.—At Amsterdam, New York, on Saturday, February 16, THOMAZINE, wife of W. Laimbeer, Sr., aged 64 years.

The remains will be interred in the family burial ground, to the village of Amsterdam, on Tuesday next.

London papers please copy.

MERRITT.—On Saturday, February 16, after a lingering illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH MERRITT, in the 47th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 17 West Tenth street, on Tuesday afternoon, at one o'clock.

Orange county papers please copy.

MALONE.—In this city, on Saturday evening, February 16, MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of James and Sarah Agnes Malone, aged 2 years, 0 months and 1 day.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from the residence of her family, No. 131 East Forty-first street, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

MUNGER.—On Sunday, February 17, JACOB, youngest son of Jacob and Ann Eliza Munger, aged 5 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at half-past three o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 738 Washington street, without further invitation.

MANY.—Of diptheria, on Saturday, February 16, WALTER ROOME, eldest son of Francis and Elizabeth C. Many, in the 5th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at No. 272 West Twentieth street, this (Monday) afternoon, at half-past four o'clock.

MILBURN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, February 17, after an illness of forty-eight hours, WILLIAM HENRY MILBURN, Jr., youngest son of Rev. W. H. Milburn, aged 2 years, 1 month and 22 days.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday afternoon, at three o'clock, from his late residence, No. 106 (old number 60) Pacific street. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

POST.—On Sunday morning, February 17, after a severe illness, at his residence in Jersey City, WILLIAM G. POST, Esq., aged 52 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also those of his brothers-in-law, Cornelius and Magnus Froplingen, Isaac C. Delaplaine and Christian Bollowtson, Esqs., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at three o'clock, from his late residence, No. 177 Pavonia avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, February 17, Miss LUCRETIA SMITH, aged 22 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 45 Wyckoff street, on Tuesday afternoon, at three o'clock.

SOSE.—In this city, on Friday night, February 15, GEORGE MONTFORD, son of Daniel and Anne Sose, aged 2 years and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 156 West Thirty-first street, near Eighth avenue, this (Monday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, without further invitation.

TOBEY.—On Saturday, February 16, CARRIE M., eldest daughter of Rhodolphus H. and Emeline M. Tobey, in the 12th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her uncles, Theodore, Charles and Frederick A. Macy, are invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of her parents, 70 West Twentieth street, without further invitation.

WINSLOW.—In Westport, Conn., on Thursday, February 14, RICHARD HENRY WINSLOW, late of the firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co., and for nearly thirty years a resident of this city, aged 54 years.

The relatives, friends and acquaintances of Richard H. Winslow, deceased, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, at Westport, Conn., this (Monday) afternoon, at three o'clock, without further invitation. Those desirous of attending the funeral can do so by taking the 12.15 New Haven train from Twenty-seventh street, and return to New York in the 5.20 train from Westport.

WALDO.—On Saturday, February 16, SAMUEL L. WALDO, artist, in the 78th year of his age, for the last 63 years a resident of this city.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday morning, at [?] o'clock, from the New Jerusalem church, Thirty-fifth street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues.

WHELAN.—On Sunday, February 17, HONORA WHELAN, daughter of Francis and Catherine Whelan, native of Queen's county, Ireland, aged 1 year, 3 months and 11 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 96 Pearl street, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AT EVERDELL'S OLD STORE, 302 BROADWAY, Wedding Cards.—These celebrated engraved Cards sold only at this store.

AT WM. EVERDELL'S SONS'—WEDDING CARDS and Envelopes of the latest styles. 104 Fulton street, New York. Established 1815.

AT $4 50—DOUBLE SOLE NAPOLEON TAP BOOTS, AT JONES', Nos. 10 and 12 Ann street; a new style.

APPLE TODDIES, WELL MADE—CALL EARLY. House open all hours. The best Liquors sold by A. MOORE, corner of Twenty-fifth street and Sixth avenue.

CORNS, BUNIONS, INVERTED NAILS, ENLARGED Joints and all Diseases of the Feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, 760 Broadway. Refers to physicians and surgeons of this city.

CONCENTRATED LEAVEN.

It has been discovered that one of the standards of usefulness is Messrs. E. Chamberlin & Co.'s (Boston) Concentrated Leaven. That it produces a most wholesome and healthy bread and pastry, no one will pretend to deny. For sale by all the principal grocers and druggists.

GEORGE H. BATES, Wholesale Agent, 159 Pearl street, N. Y.

DEAFNESS AT ONCE REMOVED BY THE NEW ÆTHEREAL EAR INHALATOR. APPROVED OF BY THE HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES. NEW TESTIMONY FROM WELL KNOWN CITIZENS OF NEW YORK.

134 FRANKLIN STREET, N. Y., Feb. 7, 1861.

Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER:—Dear Sir—Actuated under a sense of duty, I have to testify your success in completely restoring me from a singing noise and deafness, for more than sixteen years. After all other applications had failed, I had the good fortune to call upon you, which makes me grateful, and gives me great pleasure in recommending you to all those suffering from deafness. It certainly will be altogether to their advantage to make an immediate application. Yours, respectfully, WILLIAM STRUTHERS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8, 1861.

This certifies that my wife has been afflicted with partial deafness for three years, suffering with pain and rumbling noises, with many other indications of a total loss of hearing. Dr. Von Moschzisker has in the brief space of half an hour removed from both her ears matter that would have surpassed my belief, and has relieved her entirely, so that she now hears perfectly. I cheerfully and gratefully give this testimony to his surpassing skill.

JAMES EDSALL, Brooklyn.

Similar to the above, from the President of the Bank of the Republic, and from the President of the Goodhue Insurance Company, and hundreds more, may be seen at

NO. 107 CLINTON PLACE, Between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

RELIEF INSTANTANEOUS—TO THE SUFFERERS from chronic rheumatism, sore throat, toothache, stiffness of the joints and contraction of the muscles, by one application of Dr. TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment. Pain cannot exist where this Liniment is used. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists. Depot 56 Cortlandt street.

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163 Broadway, New York. P. D. ORVIS, Cash Drug House.

335. EMPIRE SEWING MACHINES. 335. The cheapest because the best in market. Salesroom No. 335 Broadway, New York.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

"TIMOTHY TITCOMB" (DR. J. G. HOLLAND), AUthor of "Miss Gilbert's Career," "Gold Foil," "Bitter Sweet," "Titcomb's Letters," &c., will lecture on Monday evening, Feb. 18, at the Broadway Tabernacle, corner of Sixth avenue and Thirty-fourth street. Subject—"Self Help." Admission 25 cents.

DRY GOODS, &C.

AT KINZEY'S GREAT PANIC SALE, LARGE FAILURES OF IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS' GOODS AT FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR. SALE COMMENCES MONDAY, AT 9 A. M. $25,000 WORTH LACES, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, FLOWERS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, SKIRTS AND FANCY GOODS.

Fine worked Collars, 12½c.	Children's Cotton Hose, 3c.
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Fine worked Collars, 25c.	Gents' Half Hose, 5c.
Fine worked Sets, 31c.	Infants' Wool Boots, 2c.
Fine worked Sets, 50c.	Heavy-ribbed Hose, 9c.

SILK VELVET TRIMMINGS, 12½c. a piece.
SILK DRESS TRIMMINGS, 12½c. a piece.
ASSORTED TRIMMINGS, 12½c. a piece.
SILK FRINGES, 12½c. a piece.
SILK WATERED TRIMMINGS, 12½c. a piece.
FANCY SILK TRIMMINGS, 12½c. a piece.
MUST BE SOLD.

Best Pins, 3c. a paper; best Needles, 3c. a paper; Spool Cotton, 1c. a spool; Spool Cotton, 6c. a doz.; Sewing Silk, [?] a doz.; [?] Braids, 2c. a piece; Serpentine Braids, 1c.; Twilled Tape, 1c. a roll; best [illegible] Buttons, 3c. a gross; Tooth Brushes, 6c.; Round Combs, 6c.; Fine English Tooth and Nail Brushes, 12½c.; Hair-pins, 2c. a bundle. Large quantities of other Fancy Goods closing out.

NOS. 221 AND 223 EIGHTH AVENUE.

FINE TWIST NETS, 6c. and 12c.
BUGLE AND CHENILLE, 18c.
LINED SILK GLOVES, 15c.
LISLE GAUNTLETS, 11½c.
FRENCH FLOWERS, 3c. spray.

[illegible]

DRY GOODS, &C.

FOULARD SILKS. BEST QUALITY. Reduced from $1 to $1 a dress. JAMES GRAY & CO., 775 Broadway, corner of Waverley place.

[illegible]

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS. [illegible]

INJUNCTION DISSOLVED. [illegible] BULPIN AND OTHERS. [illegible]

THE STORE TO LET AND FIXTURES FOR SALE. [illegible]

JAMES GRAY & CO. [illegible]

MOURNING DRESS GOODS. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. [illegible]

POPULAR TRADE. F. DERBY & COMPANY, IMPORTING TAILORS. [illegible]

PARIS SPRING DRESS GOODS. [illegible]

THREE PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS. [illegible]

$12,000. STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS [illegible]

FRENCH FLOWERS, 3c. spray. [illegible]

AT P. COMPTON'S, 366 BROADWAY. [illegible]

BRUSSELS CARPETS. [illegible] H. HYATT. [illegible]

CARPETINGS AT LOW PRICES. [illegible]

CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS WILL FIND AT [illegible]

FAMILY DRY GOODS. [illegible] ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. [illegible]

GREAT REDUCTION AT LORD & TAYLOR'S, 461 TO 467 BROADWAY. [illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

REWARDS.

[illegible]

RESTAURANTS.

[illegible]

COAL.

[illegible]

SEGARS AND TOBACCO.

[illegible]

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

A LADY DESIRES AN ENGAGEMENT AS FORE-woman in the manufacturing of mantillas and cloaks, wholesale or retail; has had charge of some first class work-rooms; can fit ladies' bonnets, and is fully competent; satisfactory city reference. Address Q. R., Herald office.

A RESPECTABLE GERMAN LADY, EXPERIENCED in teaching and in housekeeping, desires a situation as governess or housekeeper in a private family; she is fully competent to teach the English branches, German and French; salary not so much an object as a respectable home; no objection to go into the country. Address for one week Miss A. L., box 1,432 Post office, New York.

A NICE, TIDY PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTS A situation as cook; also six cooks, three to nine years references in last places; English nurse and seamstress; Scotch chambermaid and general servant; excellent waitresses; fifty other superior servants here. 394 4th av.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, TO do light chamberwork, waiting, take care of children, and make herself generally useful. Call for two days at 155 ... st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor, in the rear.

A VERY TIDY, RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT YOUNG woman wishes a situation to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework, is a good baker, willing and obliging, and has no objection to go in the country. Good reference. Call at 405 Broome st., first floor, front room.

A WOMAN, WITH A GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING machine, wishes to go out to do family sewing by the day, week or month, at $1 per day. Call at 112 West 27th st., near 7th av. Good reference.

A RESPECTABLE GERMAN GIRL WANTS A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress in a private family. Good city reference given. Call at 133 West 16th st., between 7th and 8th avs., from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.

A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, WHO SPEAKS GOOD ENGlish, wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; is willing to travel with a family to England, Germany or France. Call at 67 West Warren st., Brooklyn.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN IS DESIROUS OF a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family, or to do general housework. Call at 171 East 22d st., second floor, back room.

A HEALTHY YOUNG WOMAN, WITH A FRESH breast of milk, wants a situation as wet nurse. Best of reference given. Call for two days at 103 Mulberry st., near Canal.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED ... [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED OPERATOR, A situation on Finkle & Lyons' or Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Address M. E. M., box 127 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE WOman, as good cook, and is an excellent washer and ironer; she understands her business. Good reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at 160 West 19th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG girl, to do general housework. Has the best of reference from her present employer, where she can now be seen. Apply at 246 West 35th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS chambermaid and waitress. Inquire at 133 Amity st., in the rear. Good city reference from her last place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A YOUNG woman, and to assist in washing and ironing. City reference can be given if required. Apply at 65 Crosby st., between Broome and Spring, in the rear, room 3.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do general housework in a small private family; is a good washer and ironer. Has the best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at 11 Desbrosses st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A SITUAtion as first class cook, can cook meats, soups and pastry of all kinds; is an excellent baker. No objection to go in the country. Best of reference. Can be seen for two days at 153 West 28th st., near 8th av.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, QUICK SEAMSTRESS, WORK by the day, week or month; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes and all kinds of family sewing. Can be seen at 362 East 10th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GERMAN GIRL, AS cook in an American family; is a good washer and ironer. Good reference. Call at 61 av. A, corner of 4th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS chambermaid and waiter, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; no objection to the country. Call at 307 East 7th st., top floor. Reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or to assist in washing and ironing; would be willing to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at 34 Pacific st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXPERIENCED ... [illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

SALES AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible]

BILLIARDS.

[illegible]

CLOTHING.

[illegible]

WINES AND LIQUORS.

[illegible]

THE TRADES.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

LOAN OFFICES.

[illegible]

SPORTING.

[illegible]

MILITARY.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

FURNITURE.

[illegible]

SHIPPING.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend despatching their full powered Clyde built iron steamships as follows:—

CITY OF BALTIMORE .... Saturday, Feb. 23.
KANGAROO .... Saturday, March 2.
EDINBURGH .... Saturday, March 9.

and every Saturday, at noon, from pier 44 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin .... $75 | Steerage $30
Do. to London .... 80 | Do. to London 33

Steerage return tickets good for six months 60

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New York:—From Liverpool or Queenstown, first cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool $40. From Queenstown $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, agent, 22 Water street; in Glasgow, to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, 61 King William street; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to John G. Dale, 180 Walnut street, or at the company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL Steamships

FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief cabin passage $130
Second cabin passage 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief cabin passage $110
Second cabin passage 60

The ships from New York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. W. Hockley. | EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. | SCOTIA (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Feb. 13.
CANADA, Anderson, " Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 20.
AFRICA, Shannon, " N. York, Wednesday, Feb. 27.
AMERICA, Lang, " Boston, Wednesday, March 6.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, " N. York, Wednesday, March 13.
NIAGARA, Moodie, " Boston, Wednesday, March 20.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

The North Atlantic Steamship Company will despatch their splendid steamships ADRIATIC, Capt. J. J. Comstock, and BALTIC, Capt. A. G. Gray,

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS,

For the above ports, as follows:—

ADRIATIC, on Saturday, April 6.
BALTIC, on Saturday, April 20.
ADRIATIC, on Saturday, May 18.
BALTIC, on Saturday, June 1.

From the pier foot of Canal street.

Returning, leave Havre:—

ADRIATIC, on Tuesday, April 23.
BALTIC, on Tuesday, May 7.
ADRIATIC, on Tuesday, June 4.
BALTIC, on Tuesday, June 18.

And Southampton on the day following.

For freight or passage apply at the office of the Company, Room No. 4, 88 Wall street.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
James M. Nixon .... Sole Lessee and Manager.

TWENTY THIRD WEEK.

Sixty seventh appearance of

EDWIN FORREST,

The great American tragedian.

Reproduction of Judge Conrad's celebrated historical tragedy of

JACK CADE,

The Bondman of Kent.

MR. EDWIN FORREST

Will make his first appearance since his return to the American stage as

JACK CADE,

On Monday, Feb. 18, 1861,

A character which, by his unrivalled talent, he has made

ENTIRELY HIS OWN.

In taking the character of Cade as the principal one, on which to found the tragedy of "Aylmere"—so it was originally called—Judge Conrad marked out most distinctively his possession of an original mind, which was not disposed to receive the impression of a historical character on other than the most positive and certain grounds. It was a laborious task for him to search out and combine the various ancient and fragmentary evidence, which enabled him to sketch out vigorously and forcibly the true character of

THE CAPTAIN OF THE COMMONS,

but he succeeded in doing so, and has produced one of the greatest as well as the first of sterling American dramas. Cade was not the merely ignorant bondman which he has been represented by the greatest of all writers for the stage—Shakspere. On the contrary, he was a man of large intelligence, far surpassing his fellows and associates in the insurrection of 1450 in England, both in knowledge and talent. His death by violence, after the King had consented to the legitimate demands made upon him by the commons, must always remain a stain upon the history of the English throne. This death Judge Conrad has alone changed, although he has combined many of the incidents connected with the other English insurrectionary movements of the epoch in the main plot of the tragedy. "To the judgment and taste of Mr. Forrest," he has said, "he was indebted for the suggestions which prepared 'Aylmere' for the stage, and to the eminent genius of that unrivalled tragedian and liberal patron of dramatic literature, its flattering success at home and abroad might be justly ascribed."

The dramatis personæ with which the management presents this great American work to the public is indisputably the most perfect cast which it has ever been given with since it was first produced, viz:—

Jack Cade (under the assumed name of Aylmere), Mr. EDWIN FORREST
Wat Worthy } Yeomen { Mr. Charles Fisher
Will Mowbray } { Mr. Harkins
Lacy, a Friar of the order of the Mendicants .... Mr. Canoll
Jack Shaw } Villains or Bondmen on the Barony of Say. { Mr. Martin
Dick Pembroke } { Mr. Cooke
Roger Sutton } { Mr. Harrison
A Child, the son of Cade .... Miss Le Brun
Lord Say } Nobles { Mr. A. W. Fenno
Lord Clifford } { Mr. F. B. Conway
Duke of Buckingham } { Mr. Taylor
Duke of Suffolk } { Mr. Andrews
Courtenay, Steward to Lord Say .... Mr. Becks
An Officer of Lord Say .... Mr. Goulston
Lords, Officers, Soldiers, Peasants, Bondmen, &c.
Widow Cade, a Serf or Bondwoman to Say, and mother to Jack Cade .... Mrs. Le Brun
Marianne, Wife of Cade .... Mrs. F. B. Conway
Kate Worthy, betrothed to Mowbray .... Miss Athena

The scene is laid in Kent and London, A. D. 1450.

In order to place this tragedy upon the Stage in the most artistic manner possible, New and Appropriate Scenery has been painted for the occasion by Messrs. Wallace and T. Maeder.

The Dresses and Appointments have also been made in a style of unexampled magnificence expressly for the piece.

AMERICAN CONCERT HALL,
444 BROADWAY.

OVERWHELMING SUCCESS.
OVERWHELMING SUCCESS.

WINTER GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager .... A. W. Jackson

The management has great pleasure in announcing that in compliance with the anxiously expressed wishes of many of the most cultivated and intellectual lovers of the drama in New York, an arrangement has been effected by which

MR. EDWIN BOOTH

Has been enabled to appear for

ONE WEEK

More. In consequence of the return of Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN, who will appear on Monday, 25th, this must be Mr. Booth's

LAST WEEK.

In order to render the performances of this closing week in every way worthy of the deep interest this great artist has inspired, the management feel happy in being enabled to announce the engagement of

MR. J. W. WALLACK, Jr.

These two great artists will appear together, for the first time, on

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 18,

In Shakspere's Tragedy of

OTHELLO.

Othello .... Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr.
Iago .... Mr. Edwin Booth

ON TUESDAY, FEB. 19,

Othello .... Mr. Edwin Booth
Iago .... Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

A GENUINE WALLACK'S THEATRE SUCCESS.

EVERY EVENING,

THE NEW COMIC DRAMA,

IN FIVE ACTS,

Written expressly for this theatre, replete with

NOVEL EFFECTS,
STARTLING SITUATIONS,
AND
SPLENDID NEW SCENERY,
BY ISHERWOOD,

To be entitled

CENTRAL PARK;
OR
THE HOUSE WITH TWO DOORS.

The cast has been distributed as follows:—

Mr. Kerr Flamberry .... Mr. Blake
Wyndham Otis .... Mr. Lester Wallack
Harry Dunsford .... Mr. Reynolds
Mr. Myrtle .... Mr. Norton
Robert Crutch .... (from England) .... Mr. Young
Bayley .... Mr. Parkes
Stevens .... Mr. Pardoe
Genteel Rowdy .... Mr. Coburn
William .... Mr. Oliver
Grabbles, M. P. .... Mr. Cooke
Mrs. Kerr Flamberry .... Miss Mary Gannon
Flora Myrtle { being her first character since her highly successful debut } Miss Henriques
Milliner .... Mrs. Reeves
Bridget Toolinn .... Miss Tree

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY EVENTS.

Act 1—Exterior of Mr. Flamberry's House and Garden, near Central Park.
In this act will be shown how a trifling circumstance may lead to a grave error.

Act 2—Exterior of Mr. Flamberry's House as before.
In this act will be shown how the effects of one mistake may possibly produce two or three more.

Act 3—A Bachelor's Apartment in Twenty-sixth street.
In this act will be shown that there is no improvement in the position of the parties concerned, but rather the reverse.

Act 4—Drawing Room in Flamberry's House.
In this act affairs are wound up to a state of confusion and desperation that nothing but some fortunate chance can unravel.

Act 5—The Bridge and Big Pond in Central Park.
This act commences very appropriately in a fog, which clears away sooner than the embarrassments of the dramatis personæ; whether the parties concerned are eventually released from their dilemma, and if so, how? will be revealed in

THE DENOUEMENT.

...

MAGIC PENNY,
And the great

BALLET TROUPE, BALLET TROUPE,
BALLET TROUPE, BALLET TROUPE,

without exception the largest in the country.

ADMISSION.

Parquet .... 25c. | Gallery .... 10c.
Seats in private boxes .... 50c.

ROBERT W. BUTLER, Proprietor.
MONS. LA THORNE, Stage Manager.

The management have great satisfaction in announcing an engagement with the celebrated comedian

J. H. BUDWORTH,

who will appear shortly.

THEATRE ORIENTAL—
Late Eustache's Theatre,
Fourth street, near First avenue,

Under the distinguished patronage of H. R. H. the Sultan, and H. R. H. the Shah of Persia.

Unprecedented success of

Prof. E. L. MALHABUN, the great Magician,
in his

PERSIAN TEMPLE OF WONDERS.

Hundreds turned away unable to obtain admission.

The beautiful Young Turkin,
HANEM KEE LEILA KENEDY,

Received with unexampled applause.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, FEB. 18 AND 19,

Entire change of Programme.

The splendid Silver Apparatus (a present from the Shah of Persia), will be gorgeously decorated and illuminated.

A full Orchestra will be in attendance.

On Tuesday a Grand Ball will be given after the performance.

Admission, 15 cents; Reserved Seats, 25 cents.
Performance to commence at 8 o'clock.

Ten young Lady Waiters wanted. Apply at the box office, from 10 o'clock.

GERMAN VOLKS GARDEN—45 BOWERY,
PALACE HALL CONCERT SALOON.
GRAND ENTERTAINMENT EVERY EVENING,
TIGHT ROPE ASCENSION.

BLONDIN. Rival BLONDIN.
BLONDIN. BLONDIN.
BLONDIN. BLONDIN.

In Miniature

Call at 45 Bowery and see the

WAITER GIRLS IN FANCY COSTUME. | WAITER GIRLS IN FANCY COSTUME.

Admission 6c. Reserved Seats 12c.

MEDICAL.

A WORD TO THE SUFFERING.—TRY DR. WARD, 483 Broadway. His great remedies cure permanently with despatch.

CONSULT DR. WARD, 483 BROADWAY.—THE EARLY application to a competent physician saves much future misery.

DR. WARD, 483 BROADWAY, IS DAILY CONSULTED confidentially with complete and gratifying success. Attends till 10 P. M.

DR. COBBETT HAS REMOVED FROM 19 DUANE street to his present very convenient suit of offices, at 28 Centre street, near Chambers, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on certain diseases; thirty years in one specialty enables him to make permanent cures. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New York University Medical College. See his diploma in his office. Private entrance, No. 6 City Hall place.

DR. H. A. BARROW, 194 BLEECKER STREET, FOUR doors from Macdougal street, New York, author of that popular medical work, "Human Frailty," may be consulted as usual from 11 till 2 and from 4 to 6; Sundays till 2.

DR. HUNTER HAS FOR THIRTY YEARS CONFINED his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, Dr. Hunter's Red Drop, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division street. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse.

DR. RALPH'S OFFICE, 139 CROSBY STREET, CORner of Houston.—Hours from 10½ till 2 o'clock, and from 6 till 9. Sundays excepted.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

SUNDAY, Feb. 17, 1861.

The foreign trade of the port last week was light—as usual, latterly—with the exception of the exports of produce, which were, as usual, about double those of the corresponding week of last year. Importers are moving very cautiously, and are buying no more goods from Europe than they are pretty sure of selling to the West. A few Southern buyers are in town, but unless they offer cash very few houses are anxious for their trade. The Western buyers will be late this season. Everybody is waiting for a settlement of the pending political trouble before embarking upon the business of the year. The following are the comparative tables of the trade of the port for the week and since Jan. 1:—

IMPORTS.

For the week.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Dry goods	$3,414,073	2,314,692	1,083,[illegible]
General merchandise	1,509,767	1,894,609	1,685,101
Total for the week	$4,923,860	4,209,301	2,768,440
Previously reported	25,601,366	26,186,757	23,817,142
Since January 1	$30,525,226	30,396,058	26,585,582

EXPORTS OF PRODUCE AND MERCHANDISE.

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Total for the week	$1,038,482	1,404,761	2,664,873
Previously reported	4,740,918	7,378,480	13,431,034
Since January 1	$5,778,400	8,783,244	16,095,907

EXPORTS OF SPECIE.

	1859.	1860.	1861.
For the week	$361,550	92,350	25,493
Previously reported	2,640,233	942,219	428,222
Since January 1	$3,001,783	1,034,569	453,715

Our banks continue to accumulate specie. Last Monday they showed an average of $34,656,645—an increase of $2,601,130. Since then over a million and a half has been received from California and from Europe. As, however, the increase in the bank reserve depends more upon the deliveries from the Mint than upon the arrival of specie from sea, we can form but a vague guess at the amount of increase which will be shown in the statement to be made to-morrow. The Sub-Treasury continues to lose money to the banks. Though the drafts from Washington are very light, the receipts from duties are still lighter; merchants are buying the six per cent Treasury notes at ⅛ a ⅜ discount, and paying them in for duties. From the fall in exchange and the general condition of the country there seems to be every reason to expect a further large accumulation of gold in the bank vaults. Simultaneously with this increase of specie strength the bank loans are falling off, mainly in consequence of the liquidation that is going on in business. No new paper is making, and a large proportion of that which is in bank is paid off as it matures. Last week the banks showed an average discount line of $120,368,050—a decline of $1,539,874 from the previous week. A further reduction is expected to-morrow. If the banks want to pay dividends they will have to discover, before long, some new way of earning interest on their means.

We notice no change in the money market since last week. The feature of the market is the growing scarcity of such paper as outside capitalists are willing to buy. Very few names go at seven per cent, and those few are not met with readily. At 9, 10 and 12 per cent, fair to good paper, not representing claims in the Southern States, moves rather slowly; other names range from 12 to 36 per cent. The brokers are readily supplied at 5 a 6 a 7 per cent, according to the standing of the borrower, his necessities and his collateral. There is little doubt entertained, now, but we are going to witness, throughout the summer, a very easy money market, and one which, if the pending political difficulty be adjusted, will facilitate the revival of trade and the development of enterprise in a very marked degree.

Foreign exchange, which closed on Saturday, 9th, at about 105 for bankers' bills, fell, for Wednesday's steamer, to 104¼ a ⅜, but rallied afterwards and closed yesterday at about 105. The fall is ascribed to the want of means among the importers, which prevents their remitting as usual. This is no doubt the case to some extent. [illegible] ...owe to Europe far less than usual at this season, and, on the other, that our exports are just double the average: hence, even if importers were not cramped for money, exchange would be certain to rule low. We have sold so much to Europe, and are buying so little, that, in any state of financial affairs, it is likely exchange would rule at a point which would permit importations of gold from England. Astonishment is expressed in certain circles at the slight effect produced in England by the drain of gold to this country. Many people here expected to hear of a panic, and a ten per cent money market in London, at the very least. These persons probably forget that Great Britain is as great a gold producing empire as the United States. Last year Australia yielded something like $42,000,000 of bullion, and this has been about the average for several years. Every dollar of this has gone to England. In ordinary times, England requires all the gold she can get, in order to purchase silver for export to China. But just now the Chinese indemnity will, for a time at least, turn the exchange in her favor, and she can afford to dispense with so much gold. Even independently of this, there is no reason why a drain of $20,000,000 in specie from England to the United States should prove fatal to British trade, when the United States can afford to ship $50,000,000 per annum to England for several years without feeling it.

The following table shows the course of the stock market during the past week and month:—

	Jan. 19.	Jan. 26.	Feb. 2.	Feb. 9.	Feb. 16.
Missouri 6's	69	68½	65¾	65½	68½
N. Y. Central	82	79¾	77¼	76 ex div.	77¾
Reading	47½	45½	42	42	43¾
Erie	40¾	36¾	31¾	32¾	33
Mich. Central	60¾	57¾	61¾	54¾	56½
South. guarant'd	35	33¾	31	31½	32
Illinois Central	85	79	71	75¾	78¾
Galena	74	72¾	68¾	69½	73
Rock Island	62	57¾	54¾	55¾	57¾
Toledo	38	34¾	30	32	33¾
Panama	116½	113	112	112	113
Hudson River	49¾	44¾	42¾	43	44½
Pacific Mail	93	85	81¾	82¾	84¾

Stocks rose last week, on the general expectation that a settlement of our political difficulties was not far distant. Washington correspondents differ widely as to the prospect. It is natural they should. But the best informed persons in Wall street are led to the conclusion that, while there are still obstacles to be overcome, and delays to be endured, a point has at last been reached which renders an ultimate settlement certain. This is known to be the opinion of Mr. Seward, and as much is inferred from the speeches of Mr. Lincoln; while on the other hand the recent elections in Virginia and Tennessee afford evidence that some such compromise as that of the Peace Conference will satisfy those States. On these bases, the most sagacious men in Wall street conclude that the corner has now been turned, and that the danger of civil war has at length been averted. Acting on this belief, several parties effected large purchases of State stocks and railway bonds last week.

Mr. Secretary Dix has called for $8,000,000, under the law of February 8, 1861. The bonds are to be sixes; the bids to be made by noon, on Saturday next; the money is to be paid on 1st March. The transaction will test the extent to which the public credit has recovered since Mr. Dix became Secretary of the Treasury. In Wall street it seems to be expected that there will be a very large number of bids for the loan, and that the whole of it will be awarded at a rate more favorable than has generally been expected. It seems to be expected that there will be bids from a large number of Northern cities which have not hitherto participated in government awards. Certainly, at 95, or thereabouts, a six per cent United States stock cannot but be regarded as a desirable investment. Even should the present troubles terminate in a final separation of the free from the slave States, the nineteen free States are abundantly able to take care of the whole national debt. Compared with the debts of foreign countries, far less able to pay than the Northern States, the seventy odd millions which the United States will owe when these $8,000,000 have been disposed of seem a mere trifle. There is, however, as we mentioned above, good reason to believe that the pending political difficulties are in process of adjustment. If they are adjusted, this stock will be sought for at a handsome premium. Under Mr. Pierce's administration, United States 6's were redeemed before maturity at a premium of 21 per cent; and if Mr. Cobb had had the capacity of Mr. Guthrie, they would still have been at a premium. Yesterday's proceedings in the Senate are calculated to improve the prospect of the new loan. On motion of Mr. Seward, all that portion of the Morrill bill relating to the warehousing system was struck out—Senators Baker, Doolittle, King, Seward and Sumner voting with the opposition. A few more efforts, and the obnoxious bill may be killed altogether for the present.

We have received the annual report of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, which will be laid before the general meeting of shareholders to be held at Chicago on the last Wednesday of May. It is, without doubt, the most extraordinary railroad exhibit ever laid before the public in this country. To understand this it must be borne in mind that in 1857 the Illinois Central Company, overwhelmed by a floating debt of several millions of dollars, was compelled to make an assignment. At that time the interest on the funded debt largely exceeded the receipts from the sales of land and from the earnings of the railway. The crisis, aggravated by a short crop, deprived the owners of the company's lands of the means of meeting their notes; land sales fell off, traffic declined, and altogether the prospect for the future was about as gloomy as can be imagined. Nearly four years have elapsed since then: the change that has been wrought during that period in the financial condition of the company is revealed in the report now before us. At the present time the Illinois Central *has not a dollar of floating debt.* Its condition may be summed up as follows:—

Cr.

By railroad, cost	$27,196,390
By land notes in hand	12,598,083
By value of 1,334,727 acres of land unsold, at say $15 per acre	20,020,905
Total	$59,814,378

Dr.

Capital stock	$18,654,980
Funded debt	15,672,240
Floating debt	None.
Ultimate profit	25,487,158
	$59,814,378

In other words, as was foreseen by the early promoters of the enterprise, the stockholders will eventually get all their money back, and will own a road 700 miles long besides. The land notes above referred to, amounting to $12,598,083, are all secured by mortgage on the lands sold, and the company could make money by foreclosing the mortgages, and resuming possession of the land, in cases when the notes are not met at maturity. The Land Commissioner, however, finds it better policy to give every indulgence to honest debtors; two good crops enable a farmer to pay for his land in Illinois, and sooner or later the company get all that is due, with interest. We have estimated above the value of the 1,334,727 acres unsold at $15 per acre, rather less than the present average selling price. The President remarks in his report that as these lands become settled they become more valuable, and recommends the company gradually to advance the price, according to the following sliding scale, which makes their aggregate value $27,636,350, instead of $20,020,905, as above estimated:—

200,000 acres to be sold at	$13	$2,600,000
200,000 " " "	15	3,000,000
200,000 " " "	16	3,200,000
200,000 " " "	18	3,600,000
200,000 " " "	20	4,000,000
100,000 " " "	25	2,500,000
100,000 " " "	30	3,000,000
100,000 " " "	40	4,000,000
34,727 " " "	50	1,736,350
1,334,727		$27,636,350

The gross earnings of the road last year were $2,721,590; the working expenses—fifty-nine per cent—$1,693,403; leaving net earnings, $1,028,187. Deduct from this the State tax—$177,657—and we have the net earnings of the year, $850,630—within about $175,000 of the whole charge for interest on construction bonds. As the year 1861 has begun with an increase of $141,600 in the January traffic over 1860, it is reasonably assumed that the net earnings this year will amount to something like $1,200,000, leaving a handsome margin over and above the charge for interest, and leaving the whole proceeds of the lands free for the redemption of the construction bonds. The following table will show the amount, for six years, of the interest paid on construction bonds, of the net revenue from the road and of the revenue from the lands:—

Year.	Interest paid on construction bonds.	Net earnings of road.	Cash received in Land Dep't.
1855	$1,090,723	627,952	234,439
1856	1,095,167	835,438	422,811
1857	1,061,318	391,478	794,718
1858	1,110,610	424,618	583,237
1859	1,055,085	492,765	523,310
1860	1,026,507	850,765	653,312

There are many other points in this report which may be profitably studied; we may take them up hereafter. We will only add here that there is much sound truth in the following extract from the President's report:—

The pioneer has gone beyond Illinois to Kansas and Nebraska, and has discovered, practically, the limit of available land for agricultural purposes. Those elevated, arid regions, dry in summer and cold in winter, are too near the great desert of almost perpetual drought. The government surveys and meteorological observations render it certain that the limits of good lands between the thirty-seventh and forty-second parallels has been reached, and that the annual outpouring of the Eastern States will settle upon the lands of Illinois and Iowa. The most important crop, that of Indian corn, is uncertain in the States north of these; and every season farmers move down from Minnesota and Wisconsin to the milder and more genial climate of Illinois.

If the politicians who, for political purposes, thrust upon Kansas a premature population, without regard to climatology, had been animated by more humane purposes and a wiser spirit, we should not now have been called upon to give alms to rescue starving thousands in the youngest of the States. And it is very questionable, even now, whether it would not be better economy to use the money that is being contributed in aid of Kansas in moving the Kansas settlers back into a region where they will have a reasonable prospect of supporting their families, rather than to maintain them in a country where famine and starvation are likely to be chronic.

The Charleston *Mercury* of February 14 published a comparative view of the average weekly condition of the banks of South Carolina, from their returns to the Comptroller General, for the month of January. The aggregates are as follows:—

Liabilities.		*Resources.*	
Capital	$14,952,456	Specie	$1,353,977
Circulation	7,010,843	Real estate	694,506
Profits on hand	1,824,808	Bank notes	755,680
Due banks	3,391,126	Due from banks	2,396,182
Deposits	4,229,102	Discounts	12,306,392
Due State	2,837,038	Dom. exchange	6,435,045
Other items	1,410	For. exchange	2,082,310
		Bonds and stocks	3,001,351
		Suspended debt	2,237,386
		Branches	1,932,071
		State	274,267
		Other items	764,792
Total	$34,187,254	Total	$29,187,254

By comparing this statement with that of the previous month, we find an increase in circulation to the extent of $90,135; an increase in foreign exchange of $956,270, and an increase in deposits of $639,623. The specie shows a decrease of $1,128 12, and domestic exchange a decrease of $1,738,809 60.

By the arrival of the Africa we have our London papers to the 2d inst. Consols were better, closing at 92 for money. The advance in American securities, reported by telegraph to Ireland and brought here by the City of Baltimore, is confirmed. The London *Times* reports an advance of $2 in Illinois Central shares, and $1 in Erie. The following were the last quotations from the *Times* of the 2d inst.:—

United States 5 per cent bonds, 1874	86	a 87
Kentucky 6 per cent bonds 1868-'72	87	a 89
Maryland 5 per cent ster. bonds	90	a 92
Massachusetts 5 per cent ster. bonds	101	a 103
Mississippi 8 per cent Union Bank bonds	12	a 14
Pennsylvania 5 per cent stock	78	a 80
Do. 6 per cent bonds, 1877	79	a 81
Virginia 6 per cent bonds, 1886	70	a 75
Do. 5 per cent ster. bonds, 1888	70	a 75
Illinois Central 7 per cent	84	a 86
Do. do. 6 per cent	85	a 87
Do. do. shares dis.	27½	a 26½
Michigan Central 8 per cent, 1869	87	a 89
Do. do. shares	48	a 52
New York Central 6 per cent	85	a 87
Do. do. 7 per cent	90	a 92
Do. do. shares	72	a 74
New York and Erie 7 per cent, 1867	90	a 92
Do. do. do. 1859	87	a 89
Do. do. do. 1883	16	a 18
Do. do. shares	21	a 22
Panama sterling 7 per cent, 1865	101	a —
Do. do. do. 1872	99	a 101
Pennsylvania Central 6 per cent	87	a 89

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

SATURDAY, Feb. 16—6 P. M.

ASHES.—The market was unchanged, while small sales of pots and pearls were made at old prices. Stock of pots amounted to 399 bbls., 162 do pearls; total 561.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour—Under the influence of the foreign news the market was firmer and more active, especially for Western shipping brands. The chief demand was for export. The sales footed up about 15,500 bbls., closing within the following range of prices:—

Superfine State	$5 10	a 5 20
Extra State, good to choice	5 25	a 5 40
Superfine Western	5 10	a 5 20
Common to choice Western extra	5 25	a 7 20
Mixed to straight Southern	5 40	a 5 80
Straight to good extra do	5 85	a 7 25
Choice extra family and bakers' brands	7 25	a 8 00
Rye flour	3 30	a 4 10
Corn meal, Jersey and Brandywine	3 00	a 3 40

—Canadian flour was firm and in fair request, with sales of 300 bbls. at $5 25 a $7 40; the latter figure for prime extra grades. Southern was firmer and in better request: the sales embraced about 1,500 bbls., including purchasers for shipment to the West Indies, closing within the above range of prices. Rye flour was steady at our figures, with sales of 200 bbls. Corn Meal was firm with limited sales at our quotations. Wheat was firmer, though not active, as the advance in freights tended to check sales. The demand was mainly for export. The transactions footed up about 55,000 bushels at $1 51½ for choice Canadian, $1 45 a $1 53 for white Indiana and Michigan, $1 38 for Long Island red, $1 30 for red State, $1 32 for red Western, $1 25 for Canadian club, $1 25 for amber Iowa and Wisconsin, $1 22 for Milwaukee club and $1 19 for Northern and Western club. Corn was firmer and in improved demand, with sales of about 60,000 bushels, at 64c. for new mixed Western at the railroad depot, 66c. a 67c. for old mixed in store, and 67c. a 68c. for old do., delivered, and 65½c. a 66c. for new Southern yellow. Rye was firm, with sales of Northern at 68c. a 69c. Barley was firm, with sales of 5,000 bushels Canada West, and 3,500 do. State at p. t. Barley malt was firm and nominal at 85c. a 90c. Oats were steady, with sales of Western and Canadian at 36c. a 37c., and of State at 37c. a 35c.

COFFEE.—The market was steady, with moderate sales; 500 bags Rio and 50 do. Jamaica at 12½c.

COTTON.—The market was unchanged and without animation. The sales embraced about 800 bales, closing within the range of 11½c. a 11¾c. for middling uplands.

FREIGHTS.—Rates were firmer, especially for Liverpool, to which port 30,000 bushels grain were engaged, including corn in bulk and bags at 11½d. a 12d., and wheat do. at 12d. a 12½d.; 1,000 bbls. flour at 3s. 7½d., 200 boxes bacon at 37s. 6d., 50 hhds. tallow at 35s. and 500 bbls. crude turpentine at 4s. with some cotton at 11-12d. To London 200 boxes bacon at 42s. 6d. a 45s. Flour and grain were nominal. To Bremen 1,000 bbls. rosin were engaged at 4s. 6d.; and to Rotterdam 70 bbls. flour at 3s. 6d. Rates to Havre were unchanged.

FISH.—There was a fair movement in the trade and at firm prices. Within two or three days 1,000 quintals dry cod, George's Banks, at $3 75, 200 a 300 bbls. No. 1 mackerel at $14 50 a $14 75, 500 bbls. George's Bay, No. 1 herring at $2 75, with sales of Halifax, and salmon at p. t.

FRUIT.—The market was dull and the demand limited. We quote—Malaga raisins at $2 12½ and $2 20 for layers, and at $1 55 a $1 60 for M. R.'s, and halves at 75c., with sales in lots of about 600 a 800 boxes.

GUNNY BAGS continued firm, with sales of 100 bales of 450 lbs. at 13½c. six months, and at 12¾c. cash, and 200 do. at Boston at 12½c. cash.

GUNNY CLOTH was dull, with small sales at 9½c. cash.

HAY was steady with sales of 600 bales shipping at 90c. a 95c., and at 95c. a $1 for city use.

HOPS.—The market was steady and in good demand for consumption. The sales within three or four days have embraced 450 bales, part for export, at 25c. a 32c.; old were quiet and nominal.

IRON.—The market was quiet. Sales within two or three days have embraced about 400 or 500 tons Scotch pig at $21 a $21 50 at six months, the latter figure for Glengarnock.

LIME.—Rockland was firmer. The sales within two or three days have embraced about 3,000 bbls. of common at 85c., and 200 do. lump at $1 10 (Rockland) cash.

NAVAL STORES.—Some sales of straight and shipping barrels were made at 35½c. a 36½c., and 36c. a 36½c. for New York barrels. Crude was unchanged, and common rosin was dull, and ranged from $1 20 afloat to $1 25 per 310 lbs. delivered.

OILS.—Crude whale was sold in New Bedford [illegible] ... and crude sperm, in a small way, at $1 40. Linseed was firm, and 51c. per gallon demanded in cash. Olive oil was unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—Pork was in light demand, and the market was heavy, while the sales embraced about 325 bbls., including mess, at $16 95 a $17, and prime at $13, and clear at $19. Beef was steady, with small sales, including repacked mess, at $8 75 a $9 75, and extra at $10 a $10 75. Beef hams were quiet at $14 a $16. Bacon was dull and heavy at 8¾c. a 10½c. Lard was steady, with sales of 300 bbls. at 9½c. a 10c. Cut meats were firm, with sales of 200 bbls. at 6½c. a 6¾c. for shoulders, and at 8½c. a 9c. for hams. Dressed hogs were lower, with sales at 6c. a 6½c. Butter and cheese were in fair demand, with prices unchanged.

RICE.—Sales of 200 casks were made at 3½c. a 4½c.

SEEDS.—Clover was in steady request. Within two or three days sales of 2,000 bags have been made at 7c. a 7½c., with 350 old on private terms. Linseed was more active in Boston and in this market, and within the week several cargoes have been sold in the former city from store, and afloat and to arrive, within the range of $1 53 a $1 55 to $1 57½ a $1 60. Rough flaxseed was selling at $1 37½ a $1 50 for cash, the latter figure for Southern.

SUGARS were active and prices steady. The sales embraced 1,050 hhds., all Cubas, within the range of 4½c. a 6⅜c., the latter figure for handsome new goods.

TALLOW was dull, while sales were making at 9½c. a 9¾c. for prime, and 9c. for common.

TEA.—Blacks were heavy and prices favored purchasers. With the close of the market, however, there was some more inquiry. Greens were steady, with fair sales to the trade at regular prices.

WHISKEY was in good request, with sales reported of 500 bbls., at 73½c.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6 50	MOON SETS	morn 1 35
SUN SETS	5 38	HIGH WATER	morn 1 48

Port of New York, February 17, 1861.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Africa (Br), Cook, Liverpool, Feb 2, via Queenstown 3d, with mdse and passengers, to E Cunard. Anchored at the SW spit on the 16th, at 8:30 PM. 3d inst, at 4 PM, 30 miles from Liverpool, passed ships Tuscarora, from Philadelphia, and Favorite, both bound into Liverpool; 13th, at 4 AM, signalized steamship Etna, hence for Queenstown and Liverpool; 16th, at 6 PM, passed steamship Vigo, hence for Queenstown and Liverpool. The A passed the Battery at 8:45 AM.

Steamship Star of the South, Kearney, Savannah, with mdse and passengers, to Samuel L Mitchill & Son. 15th inst, 1 PM, off Cape Lookout, signalized steamship Florida, hence for Savannah; 4:40 PM, steamship Huntsville, do for do.

Steamship Jamestown, Skinner, Richmond, &c, with mdse and passengers, to Ludlam & Heineken.

Bark Marengo (Br, of Scarboro), Hart, Lisbon, 64 days, with wine &c, to L E Amsinck & Co. 8th inst, lat 40, lon 65, spoke ship Yorkshire, hence for Liverpool. The M has experienced heavy weather; stove bulwarks and small boat.

Bark Speedwell (of Boston), Mayo, Messina, Jan 1, passed Gibraltar Jan 11, with fruit, to order. Had heavy westerly weather since passing the Western Islands.

Brig Samuel G Adams (of Camden), Carver, Sibara, 7 days, with tobacco, to Brett, Son & Co. Sailed in company with brig Sarah Peters, for New York.

Brig R C Dyer (of Belfast), Wyman, Manzanilla, Feb 2, with cedar, to R P Buck & Co.

Brig J Means (of Sedgwick), Wells, Neuvitas, Feb 2, with melado &c, to Thompson & Hunter. 10th inst, lat 34 08, lon 75 55, spoke ship Ocean Belle, of Waldoboro, from Key West for Liverpool.

Brig E Remington, Smith, St Marks, with cotton, to Brodie & Pettes. 10th inst, lat 29 25, lon 79 47, spoke bark Mustang, of Mystic, for New York; 15th, Barnegat bearing N 80 miles, spoke schr Alba.

Schr Presto, Moss, Savannah, 10 days, with cotton &c, to master.

Schr Wide World, Safford, Charleston, 4 days, with cotton &c, to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr Jonathan May (3 masts), Cobb, Charleston, 3 days, with cotton &c, to C H Pierson & Co.

Schr Henry P Russell, Mankin, Charleston, 5 days, with cotton &c, to D Colden Murray.

Schr Sarah Bruen, Douglas, Georgetown, SC, 4 days.

Schr W C Mershon (3 mast), Cole, Wilmington, NC, 3 days, with cotton &c, to master.

Schr Moses Van Name, Van Name, Norfolk, 35 hours, with corn &c, to master.

Schr Isabel Alberto, Tucker, Baltimore, 4 days.

Schr M H Mifflin, Buck, Elizabethport for Providence.

Steamer Delaware, Cannon, Philadelphia.

Steamer Penguin, Williams, Providence.

BELOW.

Ship Euterpe, Arey, from Callao, Nov 29, via Hampton Roads.

Bark Eventide, from Matanzas.

Bark David G Wilson (of Philadelphia), from Cardenas.

Brig Ambrose Light (of Boston), from West Indies.

Schr Lightning, Daniels, from Rio Grande.

Schr Alice Lea (of Wilmington, NC), from Key West.

Schr Hannah Martin, from ——.

Also, two barks and three schrs, unknown.

SAILED.

Brig Thomas M Mayhew, Bermuda.

Wind at sunset WNW.

Miscellaneous.

BR SHIP CIRCE, Capt Smith, hence 15th inst for Liverpool, sprung aleak after getting an offing, and was compelled to put back. Pilot boat Fannie, No 17, put a pilot on board of her yesterday morning, about 35 miles ESE of Sandy Hook, and was employed by Capt Smith to procure a steamtug to tow the Circe up to this city.

The purser of steamship Star of the South, from Savannah, has our thanks for papers in advance of the mail.

SHIP NIAGARA LAWRENCE, at Boston from Liverpool, reports—Jan 4, Edward Allston fell from the topgallant yard overboard and was lost; 1st inst, J A Norgert fell on deck from aloft and was instantly killed; 3d, off Nova Scotia, had a very heavy gale from [illegible] to WNW, with snow, split fore and main topsails and [illegible] storm staysail. The ship was covered all over with ice [illegible] feet thick, and 3 men were frostbitten.

BARK EMMA F [illegible], at Boston from Matanzas, ran on Bird Island [illegible] morning of 15th, but came off at high water without damage.

SCHR [illegible]—The Greenport Watchman of 16th inst says: The terribly cold weather of the 8th inst caused great suffering among the seamen in vessels off our coast. Almost every one exposed to its fury was more or less frostbitten. The schr [illegible], of this port, left New York on Thursday, and had a good run down Sound till about 3 PM, when the squall struck her; ran under bare poles for an hour and set foresail; came to anchor under Orient Point, but dragged within 3 miles of Cherry Harbor Point in Gardiner's Bay. All on board, four in number, consisting of Capt John L Brooks, Walter Brooks, T Frank Price and Theodore Payne, were frostbitten—Payne and W Brooks badly. They managed to get the sails down; the decks were full of ice and the sea breaking over the schr, which labored heavily and was expected to founder; a sea came on board which stove the galley to pieces. On Friday morning effected a landing on Gardiner's Island, where they were all kindly received and cared for; got assistance on Saturday and partially cleared the schr of ice; made sail up the Bay, but anchored at night, and next day reached Greenport about noon.

SCHR ARGUS—Bark Alice Tarleton, Rowe, at Boston from Surinam, saw on the outward passage, Nov 21, lat 23 47, lon 60, schr Argus, of Harrington, dismasted and abandoned.

STEAM PROPELLER PEMBROKE left Boston for Eastport and Pembroke on 7th inst. She was out in the gale and cold weather, and made ice so fast as to become entirely unmanageable. The screw would lift itself entirely out of water, and it was impossible to get any headway upon the boat. Under these circumstances the officers and crew despaired of making land, and the boat was suffered to drift where she pleased. She drifted about 70 miles, nearly over to Cape Sable, when the gale and weather moderating, she lay there until the ice could be knocked off and steam be raised again, when she made for Eastport, arriving there at [illegible] Saturday evening. Her cargo consisted of iron, meal, molasses, &c. The iron was upon the bottom of the hold. The vessel rolled in such a manner as to work the meal to the bottom, lifting the iron. Three hogsheads of molasses and one of rum burst, and, mixing with the meal, made a curious sort of mush, which spread over the whole of the boat, presenting a singular appearance. The boat is so much injured that it will take some time to repair her and put her in sea going order.

GLOUCESTER, Mass, Feb 16—A fishing schr arrived here last night and reports that on the 14th in the Bay, she saw schr Ada, of Gloucester, with a dismasted Br brig in tow, and at the same time saw a ship or bark lying to with her mizenmast gone, apparently repairing damages, supposed to have been in contact with the brig. (The above ship or bark may be the vessel which was firing guns off Highland Light yesterday to PM. Steamer R B Forbes will go in search of her.)

ANTWERP, Jan 30—Ship Berlin, May, from New York, got on shore off Vinkensloe yesterday.

BREMEN, Feb 1—The Hamburg bark Gundela, from Richmond, Va, and the Fekea (Hanoverian), from Sunderland, have been cut through by the ice and sunk in the lower Weser. Crews saved.

GUERNSEY, Jan 30—Up to yesterday evening between 600 and 700 bbls flour, from the wreck of the ship Bostonian, had been picked up at sea and brought to shore.

LIVERPOOL, Jan 31—Capt Wallace, of the Sea Wave, arrived at this port from Pernambuco, reports that on the 8th Jan, when in lat 22 N, and lon 40 W, he fell in with an open boat containing the mate and 19 of the crew of the ship David Brown, from San Francisco for Liverpool (before reported wrecked). Capt Wallace took them all on board the Sea Wave. They were in a most deplorable state, having lost all their clothing, and never having tasted food for several days. They managed to collect some articles of wearing apparel before leaving the ship, and these were placed in the boats, but very shortly it was found necessary to throw them overboard, as well as a quantity of provisions which they had secured, in order to lighten the boats. For a period of four days and four nights they suffered the greatest privations from cold and hunger, having nothing on board with the exception of a few biscuits.

The Br bark Mary Carson, Jones, from Charleston for Liverpool, was on fire about halfway across the Atlantic, and burnt to the water's edge; crew saved and landed.

Report of Captain Berg, of the bark Johanna Stoll, of Hamburg, from San Francisco at Liverpool on the 25th of January:—At 7:30 A. M., clear, wind SE, a fresh breeze, the ship in tow of the steamtug Voltigeur, heading East, and proceeding towards the entrance of the Queen's dock, the master observed the ship Annapolis, of Baltimore, bearing E, and towing against the tide, with the steamtug Storm King alongside. The pilot of the Johanna Stoll ordered the helm to be put to starboard, which was done, but the steamtug having cast off from the Annapolis, that ship struck the Johanna Stoll on the starboard bow, embedding her anchor in her side, and carried away the forechannels and stanchions, also strained the foremast. So soon as the ships cleared, the pilot ordered the anchor to be let go, but before she brought up the Johanna Stoll drifted athwart hawse of the British brig Annie, whose bowsprit fouled the main rigging, smashed the bulwarks, also strained the stanchions, &c. The master cut away the mizenbackstay and port mainbrace; the brace-bumpkins were then carried away by the brig as she cleared the bark, before which time the Johanna Stoll again fouled the Annapolis, which was also at anchor, striking her on the port quarter, and smashing that ship's boat; the ships swung clear, but the Annapolis dropped down upon the Johanna Stoll, carrying away her bowsprit and jibboom, which were thrown on deck; a part of the figurehead and head gear were also carried away. The collision might have been avoided if the steamtug had remained alongside the Annapolis and stopped her engines in time.

Feb 2—The Mary Crocker, from Charleston (put into Lamlash), had taken off the crew, 12 in number, from an Australian (? Austrian) bark Jan 18.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan 31—Bark Black Monster (reported yesterday), of and from Baltimore for Rio Janeiro, was abandoned Jan 1, lat 35 N, lon 72 W. Crew saved.

WEXFORD, Jan 29—The wreck and materials of the American ship Brandywine were sold yesterday by public auction for about £750.

WHITEHAVEN, Feb 1, 4 PM—Put in at 3 AM, bark Globe (of Richmond, Va), Hoyt, from Fleetwood for Savannah, in ballast, in a very dangerous state when towed into this harbor. Left Fleetwood on Monday, 28th ult, for Savannah, struck on the bar in leaving the former place, and put in here with the pumps choked and 6 feet of water in her. She now lies dry and scuttled and appears strained.

Notice to Mariners.

Capt Glendining, of bark Queen Mab, of Liverpool, reports that on his passage from Singapore to Table Bay, 20th October last, in lat 9 54 S, lon 97 50 E, he came upon a most dangerous shoal not marked in any of the charts, and lying in the direct track of ships from the Straits of Sunda on their homeward voyage. He states that at 9 PM he observed the water all round the ship to be much discolored, in appearance milky white; that he immediately had a cast of the hand lead, and got 7 fathoms; but the next cast, at an interval of about 7 or 8 minutes, got no bottom with the hand lead. Not feeling quite certain, hove the ship to and sounded with the deep sea lead in 55 fathoms, hard ground. (The Queen Mab arrived in the Downs Jan 25.)

Whalemen.

Sld from [illegible] Barbados Jan 18, bark H L Barstow, Mitchell, Matt, to cruise; 125 bbls oil on board.

Letters received by Messrs Wade & Brown, of Sag Harbor, from Capt Rose, of bark Odd Fellow, report her off Little Fish Bay, WCA, with 40 sp 600 wh; had only 150 bbls unfilled, and should go into port for casks.

A letter from Capt Luce, of bark Columbus, NB, reports her at sea Dec —, lat 14 S, lon 79 W, with 70 sp—200 since leaving Paita.

A letter from Capt Howes, of ship Emma C Jones, NB, reports her at Pernambuco Dec 31, clean, all well; had stormy weather and saw no whs.

A letter from Capt Fish, of ship Coriolanus, of Mystic, reports her at Cape Town Dec 9, from Tristan Ground, where she took two whs. Put in for medical aid, the captain being ill; but at the date of the letter he had recovered, and the ship would sail Dec 10 for Crozette Ground. Had shipped 15 cks oil by bark W G Anderson for Boston.

Spoken—Dec 25, lat 32 S, lon 50, was passed a New Bedford whaler, 45 days out.

Spoken, &c.

Ship Warbler (Br), McDonald, from Liverpool for NOrleans, Jan 13, lat 48, lon 14.

Ship Trumbull, Collum, from Liverpool for Apalachicola, Jan 28, lat 50 42, lon 8 35.

Ship Monmouth, Doane, from Charleston for Liverpool, Jan 17, lat 48, lon 27.

Bark Henry Shelton, from Palermo for NYork, Jan 6, off Cape de Gatte.

Bark Ella Howe, from Palermo for Boston, Jan 11, off Cape Spartel.

Bark Utah, Miller, hence for Buenos Ayres, Jan 3, lat 12 N, lon 30.

Bark Union, of Boston, for Providence, Feb 14, Egg Harbor NW by W 8 miles—by pilot boat Geo Steers, No 6.

An American bark showing a white signal with blue border and anchor in centre (had deck load of lumber), steering SE, was seen Dec 12, lat 19 08 N, lon 35 54 W.

Brig Lady Chapman (Br), hence for St Kitts, Feb 5, lat 34, lon 69 30.

Foreign Ports.

ANTWERP, Jan 30—Arr Rochester, Patten, NOrleans; Berlin, May, NYork (see Miscel). Sld 29th, Grahams Polley, Norton, NYork; 30th, Asia, Duncan, do; Feb 1, Edwin, Nugent, Havana; Alhambra, Robinson, Mobile.

BEAUMARIS, Jan 29—Put in, ship Consignment, Boyson, from Liverpool for NYork.

BREMERHAVEN, Jan 26—Arr Vesta, Steengrafe, NYork; J H Adams, Bunje, do; Gothe, Muller, do; Laura, Witmsen, Savannah; Landwurster, Sandstedt, Galveston; 27th, Union, Horstman, Charleston; 28th, Johanne Wilhelmine, Thiernau, Baltimore. Sld 29th, J W Paine, Colburn, NYork.

BRISTOL (Pill), Jan 30—Arr Chas Cooper, Short, and [illegible], Bosworth, Bristol for NOrleans (and remained Feb 1). Sld 29th, Alexander, Strong, Mobile; 31st, Young Eagle, [illegible], NOrleans.

BARCELONA, Jan 24—Cld Star, Douglass, Savannah.

BUENOS AYRES, Dec 16—In port barks Harvest Queen, Wheeler, for Boston 5 days; Harvest Moon, Berry, for do in 10 days; brig Georgia, Sherman, for do 10; and others. Sld 16th, [illegible] Sparkling Sea, Wiswall, NYork (before incorrectly reported sld 11th for Boston).

CARDIFF, Jan 28—Sld Abbott Lawrence, Patterson, San Francisco; 29th, Acme, Haley, NYork; 31st, Walter [illegible], San Grafiam, Callao; Village Belle, Blaisdell, Havana.

CADIZ, Jan 18—Sld Volant, Botsford, Buenos Ayres.

DEAL, Jan 31—Arr Victoria, Anderson, NYork for London; Young America, Carlisle, Callao (and proceeded for London); Feb 1, Victoria, Brusen, London (and sld for Charleston); Louisiana, Poulsen, do (and sld for Portland); [illegible]; Lord, do (and sld for NYork).

FLEETWOOD, Jan 28—Arr Priscilla, Newton, NOrleans.

FOLKESTONE, Jan 31—Off, Athena, Schilling, from [illegible] for Bremen.

GLOUCESTER, Jan 28—Arr Margaret Campbell, [illegible], Philadelphia; Feb 1, Amazonian, Mayo, NYork; [illegible], Westcott.

GLASGOW, Jan 29—Arr Java, Daggett, NYork; [illegible] States (s), McIlkaird, do; 31st, Cremona, Fuller, 30th, United States [illegible], do. Sld 30th, Geo Durkee, Durkee, NYork.

Arr in the Clyde Feb 2, Corra Linn, Lowe, [illegible].

GENOA, Jan 25—Arr Mary Annah, Grace, NYork. [illegible] Eglantine, Gleason, and Mount Vernon, Dean, NOrleans.

HAVRE, Jan 28—Arr F B Cutting, Mahoney, NOrleans; 31st, Jas Montgomery, Hamilton, do; Maverick, [illegible], Ellis, and Zenobia, Peters, do. Below 31st, Harvest Queen, Batchelder, from NOrleans; James L Bogert, Conway, from Mobile. Sld 28th; Mortimer Livingston, Sampson, New York; Eliza Mary, Black, New Orleans. Cld 30th, Riga, [illegible], Presto, Havana; 31st, Waltham, Witham, Savannah.

HALIFAX, Feb 4—Arr schr Sunny South, H[illegible].

KINGSTON, Ja, Jan 25—Arr brigs War Eagle, [illegible], Baltimore; Los Amigos (Br), Warren, NYork; 26th, schr [illegible] Hodgdon, and Walker, St Thomas (and sld Feb 2 for NOrleans); Margaret Ann, A J Harvey, Miller, Philadelphia (and sld Feb 2); 29th, bark Bay; brig Hugh Barclay, Chadwick, Baltimore for Montego; Purcell, Allen, Boston; 31st, J Gilpin, Deasey, [illegible]; schrs [illegible] Break o' Day, Lane, do; 3d, Mary Cleveland, [illegible], NOrleans; [illegible] more (and sld 4th for Falmouth, Ja).

Sld Jan 27, brigs Andover, Nickerson, Falmouth [illegible] (before reported in port 31st); Adela, White, Aspinwall; 30th, bark Florence, Smith, St Jago; schr Blondell, Paine, NYork. Feb 2, brig Mary Lowell, Johnston, do; 5th, bark Dacotah, Bless, Black River.

LIVERPOOL, Jan 28—Arr Wm Woodbury, M'Lelland, Mobile; 29th, John Leslie, Givens, NOrleans; S E Smith, Oates (not Creighton), do; Monmouth, Boyce, Charleston; Delft-haven, Freese, Savannah; 30th, Assyria, Delano, and Matilda, Nichols, NOrleans; Joseph Fish, Young, do; Lalla Rookh, Reid, Charleston; 31st, Jane, Marshall, Savannah; Palestine (s), Martyn, NYork; Orient, Hill, do; Feb 1, Nova Scotian (s), Portland; Henry Brigham, Foster, Savannah; Ben Nevis, Herron, Mobile; 2d, John Clark, Letourneau, Baltimore; Glasgow (s), Roskell, NYork; Quebec, Bernice, do.

Below 2d, 4 PM, Tuscarora, from Philadelphia; Favorite, Spain, from NOrleans.

Sld 27th, Norway, Major, NOrleans; S C Grant, Hinckley, NYork; 28th, Golden Cross, Snell, NOrleans; 30th, Montebello, Henderson, and L L Sturges, Williams, do; Geo Washington, Cummings, Chicago, Chase, and T B Bartram, Nichols, Mobile; Coronet, Browne, and J C Boynton, Theobald, Savannah; Admiral, Whiting, Baltimore; 31st, West Point, Child, NYork; North American (s), Portland.

Cld Jan 27, Albert Gallatin, Steever, Mobile; 28th, Fortuna, Dewars, Galveston; Excelsior, Swift, NYork; Wm V Moses, Jones, Belize; 31st, Giovanni Stefano, Capponi, NYork; Sir John Franklin, Despeaux, Hampton Roads; Feb 1, Industrie, Hicken, Baltimore; Santa Claus, Foster, Boston; Regent, Hamblin, Calcutta; Canova, Hutchins, Havana; Western Empire, Soule, NOrleans; Seaflower, Taylor, NYork.

Ent out 29th, Commonwealth, Grozier, and Sebastiecook, Chase, Boston; Edwin, Swan, Charleston; Harriet, Bassett, Havana; Mamaroneck, Cushing, New Orleans; Middlesex, Parmelee; Aurora, Barker, Jura (s); Young Mechanic, McLoon; James Hovey, Spear, and Garibaldi, Adams, NYork; St Helena, Cotter, Savannah; Newsboy, Deane, St Michaels and Fayal (entered Jan 21 for Fayal); 30th, Bridgewater, Barstow, Mobile; Princeton, Wattles, NOrleans; Shepherd Knapp, Martin, and Jas Foster, Jr, Abeel, NYork; Wm Patten, Newcomb; Culloden, Harley, and Ellen Maria, Libby, Savannah; 31st, Onward, Pengilly, Alexandria, Va; Anna Decatur, Parsons, Calcutta; Senator [illegible], Beenken, Hamp[illegible]

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

HYATT'S

PULMONIC BALSAM.

THE CONSUMPTIVE'S FRIEND.

This invaluable compound has been in successful use for more than twenty years.

It has cured hundreds who were thought to be incurable, of pulmonary complaints, many of whom had abandoned all hope; yet they are now restored to vigorous health, after having been given up by friends and physicians.

Certificates of these cures have been repeatedly published in the daily and weekly papers.

The address of some of the most important of these cases can always be had at the

PRINCIPAL DEPOT, 246 GRAND STREET, N. Y.

Most of them are residents of this city, and are persons of standing and influence in society.

In all complaints of the

LUNGS, THROAT, CHEST AND SIDE,

Such as pain in the breast, spitting of blood, painful and excessive mucous expectoration, asthma, difficulty of breathing, old and stubborn cough, whooping cough, &c., &c., the Pulmonic Balsam will be found the most reliable of medicines.

The Pulmonic Balsam is an excellent remedy in cases of female weakness.

N. B.—The Pulmonic Balsam is free from every preparation of mercury and all deleterious drugs.

The following are but a few of the many cases which have been cured by the Pulmonic Balsam, of what was said by able physicians to be confirmed consumption:—

[illegible]

INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION.

THE CASE OF THE REV. D. CHAPMAN OF THE BAXTER STREET (No. 30) FIVE POINTS MISSIONARY CONCERN.

Mr. Chapman was afflicted with cough, pain in the breast, shortness of breath, complicated with great debility, &c. He was entirely relieved by three or four bottles of the Pulmonic Balsam. You who are afflicted with cough, consumption, &c., call and see him.

HYATT'S PULMONIC BALSAM cured J. B. Davidson, Esq., the celebrated and well known fire proof safe maker of Albany of consumption, after his case had been considered hopeless.

HYATT'S PULMONIC BALSAM cured G. C. Hibbard, Esq., late of 37 Gouverneur street, now residing at Yorkville, after his physicians had pronounced him to be afflicted with confirmed consumption.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE.

Mr. A. B. Parker certifies that when afflicted with distressing cough, raising of blood, pain in the breast, night sweats, &c., he was restored to perfect health by the Pulmonic Balsam.

This was in 1852, and Mr. Parker then had his office at 197 Centre street.

ASTONISHING CURE.

NINETEENTH PRECINCT STATION, YORKVILLE, Jan. 25, 1861.

Mr. WM. H. HYATT—Dear Sir:—I was afflicted four months with a very distressing cough, painful affection of the lungs—attended by all the symptoms of confirmed consumption, and was given up as incurable by my physician; and this moment I doubt not I would be in the grave, had not Hyatt's Pulmonic Balsam relieved me of all pain, and brought me again to health. Yours, sincerely, TIMOTHY O. CLARK.

ASTHMA.

Miss Cole, daughter of Obadiah Cole, lately residing at 249 Third avenue, N. Y., has been deplorably afflicted with asthma almost from childhood, and the paroxysms were frequently so severe as to create continual apprehensions of strangulation among all her medical and domestic attendants. The best known anodynes, sedatives and expectorants, as well as the skill of the most eminent physicians, were constantly employed, but in vain. The spasms, perpetuated for years, at length produced a distortion and projection of the sternum (breast bone), without in any degree abating its violence, and required almost ceaseless watching, night and day. [illegible]

[illegible]

VALENTINES.

VALENTINES! VALENTINES! SELLING OFF AT COST, AT STRONG'S, 98 NASSAU STREET.

MUSICAL.

[illegible]

CHICKERING & SONS GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, 694 Broadway, New York.

[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible]

DANCING ACADEMIES.

[illegible]

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible]